

The BOSTON

Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important

Advices Foreign and Domestick.



and from a late London Print. 279.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

It has always been my opinion, that the People of England, (however they may at first, under the influence of passion or misapprehension, condemn the generous efforts of the Colonists in the vindication of their liberty) when rightly informed, would encourage and applaud them. The present disposition of the public, fully justifies these sentiments; a disposition, candidly open to the just complaints of America, for the violation of her constitutional rights, and in spite of all the sophistry and falshood of industriously wicked men, the people now wish to see them redressed.

Many are the lesser grievances which America feels andresents; but the grand one, that on which the rest are grafted, is the violated rights of representation. A former House of Commons voted, that it might be right and expedient to give and grant the money of the Colonists in a representative body, where all the Freeholders of America had not a single Representative. That is, they voted it proper to deprive the Colonists of their right of Representation, on which all other rights essentially depend. The present House has voted, that the person chosen by a majority of the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, was not their Representative, and that he whom a majority refused, was duly elected. That is to say, the Freeholders have no right to choose a Representative, though on the free choice of him their liberties are absolutely founded. We complain with earnestness and strict propriety, that we are unjustly and arbitrarily deprived of one Representative; the people of America (surely with equal reason) complain, that they are deprived of all their Representatives. We are justly alarmed at so flagrant a violation of our dearest rights; they are filled with astonishment, and glow with indignation, while they see and feel the total loss of every right as Englishmen, and freemen. Can any avoid discerning at once, how nearly similar the original grievances of America are to those of this country. The difference lies only in degree. The Ministry have adopted, and already executed in one county here, Mr. G^{le}'s, or rather my Lord Bute's plan for enslaving America. It were, indeed, the last degree of folly to suppose, that if arbitrary rule was once suffered to establish itself in America, it would not speedily traverse the ocean, and finally fix itself in England. How short the time which has intervened, between the voting away in the — of the, the Liberties of America and of Great Britain! So dangerous it is to admit slavish practices into any part of the dominions; or to suffer, in any instance, the vital principles of the constitution to be violated. *Grafton and Grenville*, are, indeed, the apparent contrivers of those schemes; and the difference of the men, may seem to stamp a difference on the measures; but it is certain they were both under the detested influence of the Thane; and that the attempts to abolish the constitutional right of Representation in this country and in America, sprung equally from the arbitrary St^{ate}. He has set upon it his pernicious seal, and the impression is a rod of iron, for the scourge of Freemen. Without this malignant influence, the daring genius of a G^{le}; and the plodding ignorance of a G^{le}; and the immovable dulness of a Hill — gh, would have been equally impotent. The complaints of an injured people would have been graciously received at the foot of the T^{able}; and those who have deceived their Sovereign, and abused his subjects, would, ere this, have been brought to condign punishment. It is of the utmost importance to our mutual welfare, that this circumstance should be duly weighed. The meditated subversion of Liberty in both countries, springing from the same source, should knit America and England firmly in opposition. Our utmost, united efforts are necessary to stem the torrent of arbitrary power, that threatens now to bear down Liberty and all her rights before it.

America, I can pledge myself for her, will unite with this country to the last efforts of determined opposition. No people ever harmonized more in the truest sentiments of loyalty to the Brunswick line, as the elected guardians of our sacred constitution, founded in the noble principles of *Magna Charta* and the Revolution. Yet it is not to name, but to principles they are attached; principles, which they will never suffer any King to violate with impunity. I am therefore earnest in recommending to the free people of this country, to cultivate the

friendship of the Americans, who are pursuing the same sacred cause of freedom, with the same virtuous determination to succeed, or to perish in the attempt. The cause is common, let us be united in its support; the Liberties of both countries are embarked in the same bottom; the same storm that sinks the one, will overwhelm the other. No matter whether our grievances arise from former Acts of Parliament, or a present — of the, when the united voice of England and America, proclaims them to be unconstitutional and intolerable. A voice, impudently filed by the Tools of despotism, *faction* here, and *treason* there. Those writers would endeavour to persuade us, that all opposition to the *Butean* system of oppression, proceeds from disaffection to an upright Government here, and, in America, from disobedience to the just legislative authority of Great Britain. But when the conduct of G^{le} here shall have been uniformly such, as to alarm the most unthinking, and incense the most moderate; when a House of the shall have violated, towards America, those very principles on which its own existence depends, the principles of Liberty and of the Constitution; disaffection in the people will be virtue; disobedience will be their duty. A higher power than King or Parliament may sometimes claim this virtue, and this duty; the God of Heaven, who, when he gave us the rights of humanity, made it impiety to surrender them to an earthly Being. It is not in nature, but that causes must produce their effects: whoever would find the cause of these disturbances, through the whole dominion, must look for them in the cabinet of Lord Bute; and to him must the consequences, however great and ruinous, be imputed. Impressed with the just idea of the subject, the public will regard, with equal contempt the labored sophistry of an impudently pretended Review of the American Controversy, and the News paper babble of an Old Mentor. Whether they are the virtuous lucubrations of a coxcomb Deputy to a pedantic Secretary of State; or of an envenomed retailer of German Considerations, from a Blanket Warehouse; or of a cankered junto of discarded American Agents. To enter into a formal refutation of them, would be to offer an affront to the common sense of men, who cannot be misled by such despicable sophistry; and might disturb, too much, the repose to which oblivion and contempt has consigned their productions. Let us, in the mean time, never forget this important truth; that *division will endanger our dearest rights, and aid the views of those who meditate the absolute subversion of our sacred constitution; but that the People of England, and of America, united in their efforts, will vindicate their Liberties from every attempt of a despotic St^{ate} and maintain them inviolate to the latest posterity.*

vid pa. 288 JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

On Tuesday last the Honorable House of Representatives sent the following Message to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, at Cambridge.

In the House of Representatives, October 13. 1770.

ORDERED, That Mr. Hancock, Mr. Samuel Adams, Col. Warren, Brigadier Prebble and Mr. David Ingersoll, be a Committee to wait on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and present to him the following Message.

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

May it please your Honor,

IN your Speech to both Houses at the Opening of this Session you was pleased to say, that His Majesty had thought fit to order the Garrison of Castle William in the Bay of the Province to be withdrawn, and the Fortress to be garrisoned by his regular Forces.

Your Honor must be assured, from a thorough Knowledge of this People, that they are inferior to none of His Majesty's Subjects, in Loyalty and Warmth of Affection to his Majesty's Person, Family and Government. We have Reason therefore to believe, that very false Representations have been made of them to our Sovereign, to induce him to pass an Order, which implies a total Want of Confidence, and carries in it the evident Marks of his Royal Displeasure. If you are knowing to any such Representations, we have a Right to expect that you will communicate them to us; and thereby give us the Opportunity of taking the most effectual Measures, to clear up our own and our Constituents Innocence, and recover his Majesty's Favor. This Request must appear to your Honor so reasonable in itself, and so important to us, that it cannot be denied: For it is repugnant to the common Principles of natural Justice, that we should remain under such injurious Representations, without being made acquainted with the Crimes that are alleged against us.

By the Royal Charter it is expressly granted, established and ordained, that the Governor of the Province for the Time being, "shall have full Power from time to time—to erect Forts, and to fortify any Place or Places within the Province, and the same to furnish with all necessary Ammunition, Provision and Stores of War, for Offence or Defence, and to commit from time to time the Custody and Government of the same to such Person or Persons as to him shall seem meet." We beg your Honor would be pleased to inform us, Whether you still hold the Command of that important Fortress? You tell us in your Speech, that you are prevented from desiring us to make the usual Establishment: From hence we have Grounds to apprehend, that the Power vested in you by the Charter is superseded by Instruction. If the Custody and Government of that Fortress, is now lodged with the Military Power, independent of the supreme civil Magistrate within this Jurisdiction, it is so essential an Alteration of the Constitution, as must justly alarm a free People. We cannot therefore but be very earnestly solicitous, of being clearly and explicitly made acquainted, with the full Import of the aforementioned Order, as well as the Grounds and Facts upon which it is founded.

To which Message his Honor was pleased to send to the House the following Answer.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I AM not privy to any false Representations which might induce his Majesty's Order, to which you refer in your Message to me, and which you suppose to imply a total want of Confidence and to carry in it evident marks of the Royal displeasure. I am, nevertheless, ready to do every thing in my power to enable you to take the most effectual measures to clear up your own and your Constituents Innocence and to recover His Majesty's favour.

It is my duty to acquaint His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for America with all such Public Transactions as are worthy of His Majesty's notice. In the beginning of May last, I enclosed a copy of the answer of the House of Representatives to my Message of the 7th of April preceding. I did it without any comment, as I promised I would do. Soon after I forwarded a Printed Paper containing the Instructions of the Town of Boston to their Representatives. That Message and those Instructions without any other Representation, I have sufficient reason to believe, were the immediate occasion of His Majesty's Orders to me to withdraw from the Castle the Garrison in the pay of the Province and to place there a Garrison of his Majesty's Regular Forces.

You recite in your Message, which I am now answering, a paragraph of the Charter with which I am well acquainted, and which I kept in my mind during the whole transaction relative to the exchange of the Garrison at His Majesty's Castle, and you then ask me whether I still hold the Command of that important Fortress? And, because I am prevented from desiring you to make the usual Establishment, you infer that you have grounds to apprehend that the Power vested in me by Charter is superseded by Instruction. This expression is somewhat equivocal. If you mean no more than that I have been instructed by his Majesty how to use that Military Authority which is given me by Charter and by the Royal Commission, your Inference is right, and such Instructions I shall always observe; but if you intend that, by withdrawing a Garrison from his Majesty's Castle, which was paid by the Province, and placing a Garrison there to be paid by the King in pursuance of Instructions received from him, I have divested myself of the Right given me by Charter over this in common with other Forts in the Province, you have no grounds for your Inference. I have not, in this Instance given up any part of your Charter Rights; I never intend to do it in any other Instance. On the other hand you may expect that I will preserve every part of the King's Prerogative.

I will take this occasion to observe to you that, as the Ammunition and Stores of War lodged in the Castle for his Majesty's Service were purchased and intended for the general defence of the Province, as well as for the use of that particular Fortress, I think it necessary either to continue the Person who had the immediate charge of those Stores or to appoint some other Person Storekeeper to issue all Stores by my Warrants or Order, and to be accountable to me. I must also retain another of the Officers of the former Garrison to receive all Passes for outward bound Vessels, and to make Weekly return to me of all Vessels both outward and inward bound. This is so necessary a Provision for preventing the breach of the Acts of Trade that I dare not, upon any consideration, omit it. I must therefore recommend to you to make a proper Establishment for these two Officers, until I may have opportunity of receiving a further signification of His Majesty's pleasure concerning this Garrison.

Cambridge,
16th October, 1770.

T. Hutchinson.

All Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

House of Commons. Col. Luttrell in the room of Mr. Wilkes. Grenville. House of Commons. Grafton. Bills brought to the Throne & Government & Parliament & supposed to mean Israel Maudslayi. Page 123. (5) vid. Choice. pas 529 Vol. 2. (1) vide pa. 254. (2) vide Charles page 1077 Vol. 2. (3) vide page 103. (4) vid. declared my act. no. 799 Vol. 1.

(6) vid page
550. Vol. 2.

(7) L. d. Bute

(8) vid in

Index Vol. 2

H. H. to

see Petitions

(9) vid. may

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page 790

Vol. 2.

(10) vid

the delivery

of the Castle

page 242.

John Wilkes

Last Thursday came on before the Superior Court at South Kingston, the trial of Samuel Caley, who was indicted for Felony, in making and uttering counterfeit Dollars. The trial lasted till 8 o'clock in the evening, when the jury went out, who did not agree till near 4 the next morning. They bro't

& a Fling at the Duke of Cumberland, being Illiterate. Royal Highness & Co Find
agreements turn to so Index Vol. 2. v See Fakhony of Castle no. 242. ~ see Charter-
house vol. 2. p. 276. & See Tea Act no. 735. vol. 1. (1) pa. 263.

in their Verdict not Guilty. Upon which the Court told them, that their Verdict was so contrary to Law and Evidence, that it could not be accepted, and they were sent out again; and between two and three o'clock in the afternoon returned a special Verdict; but the Counsel for the Prisoner has moved in Arrest of Judgment.

On Saturday, before the same Court, came on the trial of Thomas Clark, who was indicted as a Cheat, in passing such Dollars. The Jury having withdrawn about an hour, brought him in Guilty.

The Grand Jury have found Bills against Sam. Willson, and William Reynolds, who were indicted for Felony for the same Crime; and it is expected several others will be proceeded against as Cheats.

A Correspondent at North-Woodstock informs us, that Miss Levina Child, a young Woman of that Neighbourhood, spun one Day last Week 115 and an half Knots of good Woollen Yarn; an Instance of Industry highly worthy of Imitation.

BOSTON, October 22.

Notwithstanding the many excellent things which have been written of Mr. Whitefield, one of the most distinguished parts of his amiable and illustrious character, has been omitted, his PATRIOTISM, — a Virtue next to Religion, which most adorns the human mind; and next to the Love of God, Man's highest duty: A Virtue which thine conspicuous, and with distinguished lustre in the godly life of this benevolent lover of God & Man. — Let Britain, let America, let all the friends to Liberty and Mankind, mingle their Tears in one common Stream! and pay the tribute so justly due to this shining PATRIOT! — Let just applause embalm his name, and deathless Fame record his Deeds, & hand them down unfaded to latest time! — May the same heavenly fire that warmed his manly Soul, touch every Mind! and like him disdain to act beneath the honor of the Soul! — Compar'd with him, how low, how vile, how despicable, the Wretch, who for sordid gain, and empty sound, blown from the servile breath of cringing Slaves, would sell his Country's richest blood! and down to chains Liberty's fairest Daughters, and most shining Sons! — To enrich a few, enslave the rest; to feast themselves, butcher the World; involve in blackest gloom, the most enlighten'd Realms, and for momentary pleasure, give eternal pain! — When all this vile Herd are struck off the list of time, and hurl'd in one ignominious throng, down oblivion's stream! — WHITEFIELD'S name, unimpaired by time, will shine like a brilliant Star in Heaven's eternal sphere.

We hear that the Sum of £. 25,000 only is to be assessed on the Polls and rateable Estates of this Province the ensuing Year.

On Wednesday Morning last arrived here His Majesty's Ship Gibraltar, from Plymouth in England, in 8 Weeks: She put into Madeira, and the Day before the same out the Tweed Frigate also put in there on her Way to New-York, with Governor Lord Dunmore on board.

We hear Capt. Bishop was soon to sail from England for this Place in the Huffer, as also the Mercury Sloop.

We hear the Mermaid and Glasgow Men of War are soon expected here from Halifax.

We hear that 4 or 5 Frenchmen have lately been taken up at Plymouth in England, on Suspicion of an Intention to set Fire to the Arsenal there, as had been done before at Portsmouth.

On Friday the 5th Instant was married, Doct. William Lee Perkins, of this Town, to Mrs. Sarah Condy, Relict of the late Rev'd Jeremy Condy, deceased.

Yesterday evening died at Portsmouth, in the 75th Year of his Age, the Honorable BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq; late Governor of the Province of New-Hampshire.

Last Wednesday died here Gillam Phillips, Esq; having two Days before completed the 75th Year of his Age.

Tuesday died here, Mrs. Torrey, Wife of Capt. Benjamin Torrey.

On Wednesday died Mrs. Simmes, Wife of Mr. Andrew Simmes, jun'r.

Also died at Newport, Rhode Island, aged 90 Years, Capt. James Allen, a brave and noted Commander in the privateering Way in several former Wars.

And at South Kingston, Oliver Arnold, Esq; Attorney-General for the Colony of Rhode Island.

We hear that at the Superior Court held at Taunton the Week before last, one Eliza Bliss of Rehoboth was convicted of assaulting a young Woman of that Town, and attempting to ravish her; and was sentenced to be set on the Gallows for the Space of an Hour, with a Rope about his Neck and the other End cast over the Gallows, to be whipt 20 Stripes under the Gallows, to suffer 5 Months Imprisonment, and to be bound for his good Behaviour for 7 Years.

We hear that Capt. Patterson, in a Vessel which failed about three Weeks ago from Georges, at the Eastward, bound to this Place, having on board a Number of Passengers, is supposed to be lost in a Storm which happened the Day they failed, as she has not since been heard of: — and 'tis said the Wreck of a Vessel was lately seen a little without the Cape.

At South Carolina they are very warm against the New-York Revolvers, as they stile them; and it was proposed that their worthy Committee write to Philadelphia, New-Jersey and Connecticut, exhorting them to withdraw their whole Trade from New-York, particularly their Flax-feed, the great Staple of the Irish Factors at New-York; — also to write to the Landholders, Farmers and Mechanics of Albany, and Long Island, to stop all intercourse with New-York, and to take such Steps as may be most proper for recovering the Backsliders: And lastly, to write to the Landholders and Mechanics at New-York, by all means to call the People together, exhorting them never to have any Dealings with the Revolvers, and oblige them to countermand their Orders for Goods, and to reship immediately all such as may arrive. This, they say, the People have in their Power to do, and no doubt will do, &c.

The Goods which have been stored in this Town by the Committee of Inspection for some Time past, were last Week delivered out to their respective Owners.

It is said the Rhode-Island People exult in that they have adhered to the Non-Importation Agreement longer than any other Colony on the Continent excepting South-Carolina.

We hear that Capt. Gordon arrived at Marblehead last Friday, in about 6 Weeks from London; but no Papers or any public Intelligence are yet received; only it is said there is great Disturbance and Uneasiness at Home, but upon what account we have not heard.

Last Saturday we had here a very violent Storm of Wind and Rain, which continued most of the Day at about N. N. E. attended at Noon with the highest Tide that has been known at this Place for near 50 Years past, by which great Damage has been sustained by the Loss of Sugars, Salt, and other Articles in Store on the Wharves, which were overflowed in all Parts of the Town. (a)

Great Loss has also been sustained by the floating away of Cord Wood, Boards, Staves, Shingles, &c. from different Parts of the Town.

And 'tis feared great Damage is done at the other Sea-port Places, and by Vessels who might happen to be upon this Coast.

We hear that a Ship, Capt. Dunn, from Glasgow, last from Newbury, being at Anchor in Nantasket Road, parted her Cables, was drove upon the Flats in Braintree Bay, and was obliged to have her Masts cut away; and it is said 15 or 16 other Vessels, which came too below the Evening before the Storm, are cast ashore at the different Islands; but it is tho't most of them will be got off again.

Capt. Bennet, in a Ship bound to Africa, was the only Vessel in Nantasket that rode out the Gale without Damage: — Capt. Higgins, in a Sloop bound to Connecticut, was obliged to cut away his Mast and Bowspit, and is since towed up to Town; another Sloop shared the same Fate; and a Schooner came ashore on Deer Island without any Person on board, supposed to have drifted from Lynn or Marblehead: — The Men of War and other Shipping laying this Harbour received little or no Damage.

It is said a Fisherman at the South Part of the Town, in endeavoring to secure his Boat in the Storm last Saturday, fell overboard & was drowned.

By a Gentleman from Plymouth, who was Passenger on board Capt. Ellis, bound from Rhode-Island to this Place, whose Vessel was cast away there in the above Storm, we learn, that near 60 other Vessels were also drove ashore at that Place, and 40 or 50 Lives lost, and that a number of the dead Bodies were taken up before he came away; also that many of the Stores were blown down, & considerable other Damage done in that Town.

TO BE SOLD BY William Smith

At his Store opposite the Golden Ball,

West India and New England

Rum by the Hoghead and Barrel, Sugars in Hogheads, Tierces & Barrels, Cocoa, Chocolate, Indigo, Rice, Raisins, Philadelphia Flour, Liverpool Ware by the Crate, Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, Dutch Looking-Glasses, Cotton-Wool by the Bag, Coffee by the Hundred or Dozen, Brimstone, Allum, Cop-pers, Logwood & Redwood, race & ground Ginger, Wool & Cotton Cards by the Dozen, Kippen's Snuff, Madeira & Teneriffe Wine, a Quantity of Weymouth Cheese collected from the best Dairies, Butter by the Firkin, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace & Cloves (by the large or small Quantity) Pepper, Allspice, Citron, Olives, Oil, and many other Articles, all cheap for Cash. — Also a Quantity of Philadelphia Leather Breeches.

A Quantity of good Shingles, to be sold cheap for Cash.

Enquire of EDWARD LYDE.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Reams of good Philadelphia Printing Crown, and Writing Fools-Cap PAPER. Enquire of the Printers.

For LONDON,



The Ship *Thomas*, William Davies, Master, will sail with all convenient Speed, having two Thirds of her Cargo ready. Freighters or Passengers may agree with the Master on board said Ship laying at the Long Wharf, or with Benjamin Greene and Son at their Store.

Caleb Blanchard

Will Embark for ENGLAND in about ten Days: Therefore it is necessary that those who are indebted to him, make immediate Pay, or their Accounts, Notes, &c. must be left with an Attorney. Boston, October 18. 1770.

Samuel Eliot

At his SHOP near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market, SELLS

Drapery and Colchester Baize, Pistol Powder, Ticklinburg, Ravens Duck, and Wool and Cotton Cards; with a few Articles imported two Years ago, at the very lowest Rates.

The Shop Goods of the late

Capt. William Fisher, deceased, are now selling off at his House in Cornhill, at a low Price; they consist of a Variety of Articles, many of them suitable to the Season. — The House and Shop, which are very convenient, will be to Let. Enquire of Jonathan Amory, or Oliver Wendell.

TO-MORROW will be Published, And sold by J. Edwards, next Door to the Post Office in Cornhill,

Heaven the Residence of the Saints:

A Sermon occasion'd by the sudden & much lamented Death of the Rev. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Honorable the Countess of Huntingdon. Delivered at the Thursday Lecture in Boston, October 11th, 1770.

By EBENEZER PEMBERTON, D. D.
Pastor of a Church in Boston.

For JAMAICA,

The Ship *Maddie*, Alexander Mackinlay Master, Will sail the 10th of November.

The Ship *Lillie*, James Wallace, Master, Will sail the 15th of November, both new Ships of 250 Tons, with elegant Accommodations for Passengers. — Freighters or Passengers apply to James Anderson, at his Store near Faneuil Hall.

Wanted, a Sloop or Schooner from 60 to 80 Tons, full built and fit for a Coaster. — Any Person having such an one to Dispose of, apply as above. Boston, Octo. 10. 1770.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

at Mr. Joseph Russell's Auction-Room, in Queen-street, Boston, on THURSDAY next, 25th October, Five Acres of Pine Wood Land in Chelsea, and half a Pew in Chelsea Meeting-House; also three Lots of unimproved Land in Belcher-Town, in the County of Hampshire, viz. Lot No. 1. in the general Plan of said Town, containing 194 Acres, three Quarters and 10 Rods: Lot No. 1. in the Original Plan, near the North-East Part of said Town, containing 347 Acres, three Quarters and 4 Perch. And Lot No. 1. in the Original Plan, in the South-East Part of said Town, containing 207 Acres, three Quarters and 38 Perch. — All which Lands are a Part of the Real Estate of Joseph Dudley, late of Boston, Esq; deceased. Boston, Sept. 22. 1770.

The North-American's

A L M A N A C K,

Being, the Gentlemen and Ladies DIARY for the Year of Christian Era 1771.

Fitted for Boston Meridian.

By SAMUEL STEARNS.

A Student in the Mathematicks.

Also to be sold at the Heart and Crown,

Low's Almanack for 1771.

Custom-House, Boston, Octo. 20. 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Scudder from Halifax; Atkins from Newfoundland, OUTWARD-BOUND.

Jarvis to Nova Scotia; Cole to Lancaster; Calender & Jacobs to No. Carolina; Attwood to Halifax; Goodspeed to Rhode Island and Connecticut; Sweet to Maryland; Higgins to New London; and Davies to London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Durfee for Newport; Tiley for New London; Brooks for New Haven; Kent and Pike for North Carolina; Chapman for Philadelphia; Dickey for Annapolis; Bennett for Africa; Feran for West Indies; Hoesa for Liverpool; Kirkwood for Spain.

* What a contrast is this, to some Divines in this Town & Province! 1 Vol. pa. 262-263-266-271-284.
+ vid. pa. 246. v. vid. page 174. A To Find Agreement turn to Index Vol. 2.
(a) vid. page 341. Vol. 2.

Evening School.
John Griffith
 Teaches Writing and Arithmetic
 at his School in Hanover-Street, a little to the North-
 ward of the Orange-Tree, from 6 to 8 o'Clock in
 the Evening.
 N.B. Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,
 by Day, as usual.

Henry Prentiss,
 Sells at his SHOP on the South Side of Faneuil-
 Hall Market, in BOSTON,
 Powder, Brown and Loaf Sugars,
 Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Spices,
 Raisins, Starch, Olives, Sweet Oil, Citron, and most
 other Groceries, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.
 Old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy and Rum.

To be sold by **Ralph Inman,**
 English Duck of all Numbers,
 Durham Flour of Mustard in Quart & Pint Bottles,
 Mens and Womens Kid Gloves,
 An Assortment of English Goods cheap for Cash,
 Copper for Stills, &c. &c.
 Also, a few Hampers of Quart Bottles containing
 one Groce each.

Choice Newcastle COALS,
 To be Sold, Enquire of
PETER HUGHES,
 At his Store next to Capt. Cheever's in Kingstreet.
 Where there is likewise to be Sold,
 English and Russia Duck, Ticklingburg,
 Cod & Mackerel Lines and Hooks, Sewing, Whipping
 and Seine Twine, Sieve Bottoms, Time Glasses of
 all sorts, Boys and Mens Felt Hats, Poland & Com-
 mon Starch, long and short Pipes, Shot, Bar Lead,
 Whiting, Role Brimstone, Cordage, Cables, Anchors,
 Junk, a few Barrels of Turpentine, and best Taunton
 Ale in Casks containing about nine Dozen

New FLOUR,
 Superfine and Common,
 Just imported in Capt. Chapman from Philadelphia.
 To be sold by **Thomas Amory.**

TO BE SOLD,
 A very neat, genteel SPINNET,
 made by **Thomas Hitchcock**. Enquire of the Printers.

All Persons indebted to the Estate
 of **Leonard Jarvis, Esq;** deceased, are requested to
 make immediate Payment to the Subscribers, Exe-
 cutors of his last Will and Testament; and those
 that have any Demands on said Estate are likewise
 desired to bring in their Accounts for Adjustment
 as soon as possible.

Leonard Jarvis, Esq;
Samuel G. Jarvis,
Henry Leddel, } Executors.

All Persons who have Demands
 on, or are indebted to the Estate of **Francis Dizer,**
 Mariner, late of **Charlestown,** deceased, are desired
 to apply to **Thaddeus Mason,** of said Town, sole
 Executor of the said deceased's Testament.
Charlestown, October 1. 1770.

All Persons that have any Demands
 on, or are indebted to the Estate of **Mrs. Grace Luce,**
 Widow, late of **Boston,** deceased, are desired forth-
 with to settle the same with **William Waite Wallis,**
 of **Boston,** who is impowered to settle the same.

TO BE LET,
 Two convenient Tenements, in
 Williams's Court.—Enquire of the Printers.

For **LONDON,**
 The Ship **Britannia;** **WILLIAM DAVERTON**
 Commander, now laying at the Long Wharf, hav-
 ing the greatest Part of her Cargo engaged, will
 have all possible Dispatch. For Freight or Passage
 apply to the Master on Board, or to **Nathaniel**
Wheatley's Store in King-Street.

Where is to be Sold,
 Petersburg Hemp, Russia Duck, New-Castle Coals,
 and Tin Plates.

TO BE LET, in **Roxbury,**
 A large Bakehouse, with two good
 Ovens, and a Building adjoining, where the Baking
 and Bolting Business may be carried on in all its
 Branches; it being Part of the Estate of **Mr. Ebe-**
mezer Pierpont deceased. For further Particulars
 enquire of **Benjamin Pierpont,** Executor.

Left for Sale at the Printers hereof,
 [Price bound, One Dollar]

A few of the **Rev. Mr. Edwards's**
 Treatise concerning Religious Affections.

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RICE
 Lately imported from **SOUTH CAROLINA;**
 To be Sold by **RICHARD CLARKE & SON,**
 At their STORE the lower End of King-Street.

Cash to be given for good
BEE-S-WAX
 By **James Perkins,**
 At his Shop two Doors below the British Coffee-
 House in Kingstreet.

TO BE SOLD,
 At **William Taylor's Store,**
 King-Street, opposite the Sign of Admiral **Vernon;**
 Pepper by Tun. or doz. Lemons,
 Loaf, Powder and Raisins and Figs,
 Brown Sugars, West-India & N. England
 Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Rum, Florence Oil,
 Race & Ground Ginger, Lignumvita,
 Cotton, Brimstone, Allum,
 French & Carolina Indigo, Copperas,
 Spices of all sorts, Redwood and Logwood,
 Also, a general Assortment of Ship Chandlery.

TO BE SOLD,
 By **John Marston,**
 At the **GOLDEN BALL,**
 A few Casks of Lisbon Wine and Oil,
 by the Quarter Cask, good West-India Rum by the
 Hoghead, and old Jamaica Spirit and Nantz Brandy
 by the Gallon or larger Quantity.
 Likewise to be Lett, a convenient House for a
 small Family in Back-Street:—Enquire at the
 Golden Ball.

Imported in the Ship **Thomas,**
William Davies, Master, from **London,** in October
 1769 two Bales of Duck, mark'd G. D. No. 1 & 2.
 The Owner may have the same by producing the
 Bill of Lading, and paying the Freight & Charges,
 by applying at the Store of **Daniel and William**
Hubbard, on **Greene's Wharf.**

NO TICE is hereby given to all
 Owners of Land in the Town of **Winchendon,** who
 have been delinquent in paying their Taxes, being
 four Pence per Acre on all the Lands allotted out in
 said Town, three Pence of which was laid on by the
 Great and General Court in the Year 1764, and the
 other Penny was laid on in the Year 1766.—If the
 said arrearage Taxes are not paid before the second
 Wednesday of January next, at One o'Clock in the
 Afternoon, their Lands will be exposed to Sale at
 public Vendue, at the House of **Silas Whitney** in
 said Town.

Sept. 27th, }
 1770. } **Abel Wilder,** } Assessors
 } **Seth Oak,** } for
 } **John Boynton,** } **Winchendon.**

TO BE SOLD,
 The Real and Personal Estate of
Isaac Gridley, Esq; deceased, consisting of divers
 Tracts of Land, with a large Brick Dwelling House,
 Brick Kitchen, Wood House, Barn, Coach House,
 Warehouse, &c. A large Wooden Dwelling House
 occupied by Two Tenants and a Ropewalk and
 Building, Store House, &c. situated near Fort Hill,
 together with the Implements for manufacturing
 Cordage, 7 Negro Men Slaves, Household Furniture,
 Beds, Looking Glasses of various kinds, Mahogany
 Tables, &c.—&c. Enquire of his Executors.
Boston, August 20. 1770.

TO BE SOLD,
 On board the Brig **Bristol Packet,** Capt. **Skimmer,**
St. Ubes SALT.

Also on board the Brig **Commodore Hood,** **James**
Gummins, Master, **Cagliari Salt,** Enquire at **JOHN**
Rowe's Warehouse; also **Limington** and **Bristol**
Salt in Store. The said **Rowe** has to sell the best
Sterling Madeira, five Years old, Red Port by the
 Butt or Quarter Cask.—Hemp, Russia and English
 Duck, Oznabrigs, Ticklingburgs, Bridport Lines
 and Cod Hooks, Lead, Shot, West India Rum, with
 sundry other Articles. **Boston, Octo. 1. 1770.**

All Persons that have Demands
 on, or are indebted to the Estate of **Capt. William**
Patten, late of **Boston,** deceased, are desired forth-
 with to settle the same with **Edward Payne** and
Ziphion Thayer, Executors.

Best SpermaCeti Candles,

Warranted Pure,
 MADE & SOLD by **JOHN LANGDON,**
 in Fleet-Street, above **HANCOCK'S Wharf,** near the
 Old North Meeting-House. He also sells the best
 Refin'd SpermaCeti OIL, by the Barrel. Best
 Tallow CANDLES, mould and dipp'd, and Bay-
 berry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be
 had at any Place in Town.

NEW FLOUR,
 A Quantity just arrived,
 Also a few Casks of Midlings, and
 A few Hogheads of the very best Virginia Tobacco,
 To be sold at the lowest Rates by
Joseph Barrell,

At Store No. 3, South Side of the Town-Dock.
 ALSO,
 About 30 Barrels of sower Flour,
 A Quantity of Ship Bread,
 Sweet Oil by the Barrel, Jar or Gallon,
 Raisins, Chocolate, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard,
 Snuff, Indigo, Brimstone, Copperas, Allum,
 Logwood, Redwood,
 Brown Sugar, by the Hoghead, Barrel or less,
 French Brandy, Jamaica Spirit,
 West-India and New-England Rum,
 Claret, Teneriffe, & other Wines by the Quarter Cask
 or Dozen,
 Cream colour'd Plates, Glas Decanters,
 Cut Jelly Glasses, plain and flower'd Wine and Beer
 Glasses, and Short Pipes by the Box,
 Pig Iron, and a good Assortment of Iron Ware,
 And many other Articles.

Just Imported in Capt. **Daverton** from **London,**
 And to be Sold by

Oliver Smith,
 At his Shop lately improved by Mrs. **Sarah Comrin,**
 the next Door Northward of Doctor **John**
Greenleaf's, in **Cornhill,** **Boston,**
 A compleat Assortment of the very best
Drugs and Medicines,

With most Kinds of **GROCERIES.**
 Where those who please to Favor him with their
 Custom may depend upon being served in the best
 and cheapest Manner.

Family and Ship Boxes put up in the neatest
 Manner, with Directions for most of the Medicines
 generally in Use.—Likewise,

All the Patented Medicines, too many to be
 enumerated in an Advertisement.

The Managers of Faneuil-Hall
 Lottery, Letter U, hereby notify the Public, That
 the Boxes in a few Days will be compleatly fixed:
 that the Tickets are almost all disposed of, and that
 they therefore determine the Drawing shall com-
 mence in a very short time.—Those who design to
 be Adventurers must purchase forthwith, or they
 will be disappointed, as was the Case with many
 in the last Lottery.

A few Tickets may be had of the Printers.

All Persons indebted to, or that
 have any Demands on, the late Company of **POOL**
 and **CLARKE,** of **Boston,** Merchants, deceased, are
 desired to bring in their Accounts to **TIMOTHY**
NEWELL, of said **Boston,** who is impowered to settle
 the same. **ALSO,**

All Persons who are indebted to, or that
 have any Demands on, the Estate of **Mr. FITCH**
POOL, late of **Boston,** Merchant, deceased, are de-
 sired to bring in their Accounts to said **TIMOTHY**
NEWELL, Administrator to said Estate, in order for
 a speedy Settlement. **Boston, Sept. 17. 1770.**

To be sold at low Rates for Cash,
 At the Store of the late **Pool & Clarke,** dec'd.
 on **Greene's Wharf,** the following Articles, viz.

About 100 Hogheads of **Cadiz Salt,**
 A Quantity of best **Russia** and **Ravens Duck,**
 A few Pieces of red Drapery Baize,
 Four Casks of Shot, sorted,
 A few Casks best Pistol Powder,
 Cod Lines and Sail Twine,
 Cod and Mackerel Hooks, Indigo, &c.
 Also, One Brigantine, almost new, well found,
 Burthen about 130 Tons; one Half of a Brig,
 110 Tons; one Sloop of 80 Tons; two Schooners,
 one of 50, the other of 24 Tons Burthen.
 Likewise, a likely young Negro Man, who is a
 good Seaman.

We the Subscribers, appointed
 Commissioners by the Hon. **Foster Hutchinson, Esq;**
 Judge of Probate for the County of **Suffolk,** to receive
 the Accounts and examine the Claims of the several
 Creditors to the Estate of **Francis Brinley, Esq;** late of
Roxbury, in said County, deceased, represented
 Insolvent, and six Months being allowed for the
 same, hereby give Notice, that we will attend that
 Business on the last Tuesday of the five next ensuing
 Months, and on the 14th of March next, from
 Four to Eight o'Clock in the Evening, at the Bunch
 of Grapes Tavern in Kingstreet, **Boston.**

Nathaniel Coffin,
Peter Johnson,
James Richardson, } Commissioners.
Boston, Sept. 24th, 1770.

BOSTON: Printed by **T. and J. FLEET.**



MONDAY, October 22, 1770.

All Persons indebted for this
Paper, whose Accounts have been above Twelve
Months standing, are requested to make imme-
diate Payment.

BOSTON, October 22.
Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

On Tuesday last the Honorable House of Represent-
atives sent the following Message to His Honor the
Lieutenant-Governor, at Cambridge.

In the House of Representatives, October 13, 1770.
ORDERED, That Mr. Hancock, Mr. Samuel
Adams, Col. Warren, Brigadier Prebble and Mr.
David Ingersoll, be a Committee to wait on His
Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and present to him
the following Message.

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

May it please your Honor,

IN your Speech to both Houses at the Opening of
this Session you was pleased to say, that his Majes-
ty had thought fit to order the Garrison of Castle
William in the Bay of the Province to be withdrawn,
and the Fortrefs to be garrisoned by his regular Forces.

Your Honor must be assured, from a thorough
Knowledge of this People, that they are inferior to
none of his Majesty's Subjects, in Loyalty and Warmth
of Affection to his Majesty's Person, Family and
Government. We have Reason therefore to believe,
that very false Representations have been made of them
to our Sovereign, to induce him to pass an Order,
which implies a total Want of Confidence, and carries
in it the evident Marks of his Royal Displeasure.
If you are knowing to any such Representations, we
have a Right to expect that you will communicate
them to us; and thereby give us the Opportunity of
taking the most effectual Measures, to clear up our
own and our Constituents Innocence, and recover his
Majesty's Favor. This Request must appear to your
Honor so reasonable in itself, and so important to us,
that it cannot be denied: For it is repugnant to the
common Principles of natural Justice, that we should
remain under such injurious Representations, without
being made acquainted with the Crimes that are
alleged against us.

By the Royal Charter it is expressly granted, esta-
blished and ordained, that the Governor of the Pro-
vince for the Time being, "shall have full Power
from time to time—to erect Forts, and to fortify any
Place or Places within the Province, and the same to
furnish with all necessary Ammunition, Provision and
Stores of War, for Offence or Defence, and to commit
from time to time the Custody and Government of the
same to such Person or Persons as to him shall seem
good." We beg your Honor would be pleased to
inform us, Whether you still hold the Command of
that important Fortrefs? You tell us in your Speech,
that you are prevented from desiring us to make the
usual Establishment: From hence we have Grounds
to apprehend, that the Power vested in you by the
Charter is superseded by Infraction. If the Custody
and Government of that Fortrefs, is now lodged with
the Military Power, independent of the supreme civil
Magistrate within this Jurisdiction, it is so essential an
Alteration of the Constitution, as must justly alarm a
free People. We cannot therefore but be very ear-
nestly solicitous, of being clearly and explicitly made
acquainted, with the full Import of the aforemen-
tioned Order, as well as the Grounds and Facts upon
which it is founded.

To which Message his Honor was pleased to send
to the House the following Answer.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IAM not privy to any false Representations which
might induce his Majesty's Order, to which you
refer in your Message to me, and which you suppose to
imply a total want of Confidence and to carry in it
evident marks of the Royal displeasure. I am, never-
theless, ready to do every thing in my power to enable
you to take the most effectual measures to clear up your
own and your Constituents innocence and to recover
His Majesty's favour.

It is my duty to acquaint His Majesty's Principal
Secretary of State for America with all such Public
Transactions as are worthy of His Majesty's notice.
In the beginning of May last, I enclosed a copy of the
answer of the House of Representatives to my Message
of the 7th of April preceding. I did it without any
comment, as I promised I would do. Soon after I
forwarded a Printed Paper containing the Instructions
of the Town of Boston to their Representatives. That
Message and those Instructions without any other Re-
presentation, I have sufficient reason to believe, were
the immediate occasion of His Majesty's Orders to me
to withdraw from the Castle the Garrison in the pay
of the Province and to place there a Garrison of his
Majesty's Regular Forces.

You recite in your Message, which I am now an-
swering, a paragraph of the Charter with which I am
well acquainted, and which I kept in my mind during

the whole transaction relative to the exchange of the
Garrison at His Majesty's Castle, and you then ask
me whether I still hold the Command of that important
Fortrefs? And, because I am prevented from desiring
you to make the usual Establishment, you infer that
you have grounds to apprehend that the Power vested
in me by Charter is superseded by Infraction. This
expression is somewhat equivocal. If you mean no
more than that I have been instructed by his Majesty
how to use that Military Authority which is given me
by Charter and by the Royal Commission, your Infe-
rence is right, and such Instructions I shall always ob-
serve; but if you intend that, by withdrawing a Gar-
rison from his Majesty's Castle, which was paid by the
Province, and placing a Garrison there to be paid by
the King in pursuance of Instructions received from
him, I have divested myself of the Right given me by
Charter over this in common with other Forts in the
Province, you have no grounds for your Inference. I
have not, in this Instance given up any part of your
Charter Rights. I never intend to do it in any other
Instance. On the other hand you may expect that I
will preserve every part of the King's Prerogative.

I will take this occasion to observe to you that, as
the Ammunition and Stores of War lodged in the Cas-
tle for his Majesty's Service were purchased and intend-
ed for the general defence of the Province, as well
as for the use of that particular Fortrefs, I think it
necessary either to continue the Person who had the
immediate charge of those Stores or to appoint some
other Person Storekeeper to issue all Stores by my War-
rants or Order, and to be accountable to me. I must
also retain another of the Officers of the former Gar-
rison to receive all Passes for outward bound Vessels,
and to make Weekly return to me of all Vessels both
outward and inward bound. This is so necessary a Pro-
vision for preventing the breach of the Acts of Trade
that I dare not, upon any consideration, omit it. I
must therefore recommend to you to make a proper
Establishment for these two Officers, until I may have
opportunity of receiving a further signification of His
Majesty's pleasure concerning this Garrison.

Cambridge,
16th October, 1770. *T. Hutchinson.*

Barnstable, October 4, 1770.

THIS Day died here the Rev. Mr. JOSEPH GREEN,
in the 70th Year of his Age, and the 46th of his
Ministry: His amiable Character, as a Gentleman, a
Christian and a Gospel Minister, procured him just and
general Honor, Love, and Reverence; and his Death
is regretted as a great Loss, not only by his own Peo-
ple, but by the County in general. He had a good
natural Genius, which he had carefully improved, by
a liberal Education, and a diligent Application to use-
ful Studies; his Knowledge of the learned Languages
was superior to most; but Divinity was the favorite
study of his Life, upon which, he had read the most
celebrated Writers, both ancient and modern:—he
read Authors of different Sentiments, with Freedom
and Candor: his Principles were Calvinistic, which he
ever maintained with Steadiness and Candor, not ex-
cluding those of a different Persuasion from his Clarity or
Friendship: In his Ministry he was very diligent and
faithful, being never absent one Sabbath from the
public Worship for above forty-four Years, till the
last Winter:—In composing Sermons, he was singu-
larly industrious, having left about Five Thousand,
and generally Serious, animated practical Discourses;
he printed but one, and that preached at the Ordina-
tion of his Son; tho' often requested, he modestly de-
clined publishing more; as also preaching at the Elec-
tion when chose by the General Court. He early de-
voted himself to God, and the whole Tenor of his Life
appeared agreeable to the Rules of Religion and Virtue:
His Conversation and Behaviour were serious, yet
cheerful, affable, courteous, hospitable, generous, pru-
dent, friendly, and charitable;—with Christian Fortitude
and Patience, he bore some very severe Trials; tho'
most tenderly affected by the Death of his excellent and
beloved Wife A. D. 1745. yet he ever appeared
calm and resigned, and never sought another, and was
the Husband of but one Wife. In his last Sickness, he
was cheerful, resigned and patient, expecting Death
without Fear, with humble Hopes in the divine Mercy
thro' Jesus Christ: And as he served his Generation
by the Will of God, and made full Proof of his Mini-
stry, fought a good Fight, kept the Faith and a good
Conscience, we doubt not, there is laid up for him a
Crown of Righteousness, and when the chief Shepherd,
shall appear, he shall receive a Crown of Glory that fa-
deth not away. He left only one Daughter, and
five Grandchildren, the Children of the Rev. Mr. Green
of Yarmouth, who died the 1st of November, 1768.

Eastown, October 19, 1770.

THIS is to forewarn all Persons from crediting Su-
sanna the Wife of the Subscriber—For I hereby
declare I will not pay One Farthing of any Debt she con-
tracts from the above Date. As witness my Hand,
THOMAS WILLES, jun.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold by Edes & Gill, R. Draper, & T. & J. Fleet.

The North-American's
ALMANACK

Being, the Gentlemen and Ladies DIARY, for the Year
of Christian Era, 1771.

Fitted for BOSTON Meridian.

Containing, The Lunations, Eclipses of the Lumina-
ries, Aspects, Spring-Tides, Judgment of the Weather,
Fasts and Fairs of the Church, Quakers Meetings, Courts
in the four New-England Governments, Sun and Moons
Rising and Setting, Moon's Place, Time of High Water
Morning and Evening, Clock Equations, Interest Table,
Public Roads, with the intermediate Miles, and Stages
to put up at; also, a Variety of excellent Medicines, ex-
tracted from Authors, shewing an easy Way of curing
Diseases, with an Account of the wonderful Operations
of the Bite of a Mad-Dog on the Human Body, and Di-
rections for working the Cure of the same, &c. &c. &c.
(Price Two Pillars per Dozen, and 3 Coppers single.)

By SAMUEL STEARNS,
A Student in the Mathematicks.

To be sold very reasonably,

A double Deck Brigantine, with

her Masts standing, about 140 Tons Burthen, 8 Years
old; now laying at Queen Wharf at Newbury Port.
For further Particulars, inquire of Edes & Gill, Printers
in Boston, or of Jonathan Bradbury, of Newbury-Port.

John Maud, Taylor,

Takes this Method to acquaint his Customers & the Public,
That he has moved to Mr. Brown's,
Watchmaker, in King-Street, where he continues to
carry on the Taylor's Business agreeable to his last Ad-
vertisement, that is, he will take back any Cloaths that
may happen not to suit, and engages to suit those Gen-
tlemen that may favour him with their Custom as well
as they can be suited in Town; and all Favours will be
gratefully acknowledged.

Stolen or strayed out of the Pas-

ture of me the Subscriber, on the 7th of this Instant, a
red Roan Horse Gelding, with a black Main and Tail,
about 14 Hands high, about 9 Years old, branded on
the near Shoulder with a Figure 8. Whoever will take
up said Horse and Thief, and bring them to me at Ha-
verhill, shall have Eight Dollars Reward. For the Horse
only three Dollars, and all necessary Charges paid.
Haverhill, Oct. 10, 1770. JAMES DUNCAN.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court or As-
sembly of this province, at their sessions in March
1765, laid a tax of three half-pence per acre, for three
years annually, from the 25 of January 1764, on all the
lands in the town of Alburnham, in the county of Wor-
cester, except Cambridge-Farm, and the public Rights: And
whereas said tax has been duly assessed and pub-
lished, and notwithstanding, a considerable part of said
tax remains unpaid:

THESE are therefore to notify all persons that were
owners of lands in said town at that time, that have not
paid said tax, that so much of their lands will be sold at
a Public Vendue, as shall be sufficient to pay the above
said tax, and all necessary and intervening charges, on
the 25th day of January next 1771, at Ten o'clock in the
morning, at the dwelling-house of Moses Foster, inhol-
der in said town; and said sale to be continued by ad-
judgments from day to day, if need be, until the whole
be completed, unless prevented by payment before the
time of said sale:

Dated, Alburnham, Samuel Wilder, } Asses-
Sept. 24. William Whitcomb, } sors.
1770. Nathan Melven }

TO BE SOLD BY
Abigail Davidson,

About the Middle of Seven-Star Lane, Boston, (this
Fall or next Spring) a large Collection of the best
Sorts of young grafted and inoculated English Fruit
Trees, grafted and inoculated by William Davidson,
deceased,—as

CHERRIES, Pears, Peaches, Plumbs, Apricots, Nec-
tarines, Apples, Quinces, Lime Trees, English Elm
Trees, Grape Vines of Sorts, red and white Dutch Cur-
rant Bushes, English Goosebury Bushes of all Sorts, As-
paragus Plants of the large early Sort. And all Sorts
of Garden Seeds raised here, which is more suitable for
the West-Indies than any imported. Also, Garlic and
Horse-Radish, and all Sorts of dried Sweet Herbs.

N. B. The above Trees, Bushes, Seeds, &c. are to be
Sold one third Part cheaper than they can be purchased
at any Place in Boston.

vide page 254 // vide the Charter page 1077 Vol. 2. } Page 103. 7 page 123. 5 vid the delivery of
the Castle pa. 242. 9 vid pa. 103.

(2) *vid* To the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

March 22, 1770.

mol HAVE hitherto set forth the injustice of the whole system of laws and regulations, which have been made for our Colonies since the year 1763. I have shewn it to be subversive of the first and fixed principles of British liberty, and entirely different from that plan, which the wisdom and justice of our ancestors established.

ad It was their policy to cherish and consolidate the affections of their fellow-subjects in America; it is our folly to nourish and enflame their enmity. It was their wisdom to draw riches from their Colonies, by making the mother country the center of one vast and affluent circle of commerce; it has been our injustice to extort money from them by unconstitutional taxation, and to shut up, at the same time, every channel of trade by which specie could flow into their ports. The system of our forefathers was like the golden chain of Jupiter, let down from heaven, and fixed in the earth for its support. The links of it were framed by wisdom, and modelled by justice. Mr. Grenville chose to substitute one of iron, forged by injustice and oppression. His successors seem to have beat out his chain into a rod of iron, with which, after having dissolved all former confidence and affection, they are endeavoring to enforce obedience.

act The consequences of both systems, have been just such as common sense would have predicted. Under that of our ancestors, more than a whole century passed away in mutual confidence, mutual interest, and mutual happiness. No complaints of violated rights rung thro' the Colonies; no menaces issued from the mother country. The military and naval force of Great Britain, was employed to protect her Colonies, for the commercial benefits she received from them; not to compel obedience to usurped authority, and to laws that, being unjust, make submission slavery.

735 But from the modern system, sprung immediately universal complaints, and universal opposition. These complaints have either been insultingly rejected unheard, or injuriously answered with reproaches & threats. Their constitutional opposition, has been denominated treason and rebellion; so that in a time of profound peace, there is nearly as great a military force employed to maintain a temporary quiet in our Colonies, as served, during the late war, to combat and subdue the power of France.

Vol In this situation it is doubted, whether we shall comply with the wishes of America, by returning to the equitable system of our ancestors; or persevere in oppression which we cannot justify, and maintain measures from which nothing but injury and ruin can arise.

436 The public will learn, with astonishment and indignation, that, at this time, when Great Britain, almost defenceless, is threatened and insulted by France and Spain, upwards of twenty sail of ships of war, cutters and other armed vessels, are employed in harassing and obstructing the trade of New England. They have seized and detained to the great injury of the fair trader, 23 vessels, which injustice itself could not condemn, as not a shadow of charge appeared against them. Yet the unhappy sufferers are precluded from all legal means of being reimbursed for their losses, or of checking these cruel & wanton seizures, by the punishment of those who make them. Will Lord H. deign to tell us, what are his ideas of the trade of our Colonies, which enables them to take annually two millions worth of our manufactures? Does he think it injurious to this country, that he is thus employing that force, which ought to be turned against our inveterate foes, to cruise against the American merchant?

444 He will tell us, perhaps, that this is intended against the illicit trader. If so, why is not the law open in America, as in Britain, against those who make false and frivolous seizures? In that case, the unfair trader only would suffer; now, every one is equally exposed to the malevolence of Informers and Custom-house Officers; so that this establishment, cannot operate so much to discountenance unfair traffick, as to abolish entirely all trade.

468 The Province of Massachusetts Bay, has been continually the marked object of ministerial vengeance. This has arisen from their having had, most unfortunately, at the commencement of this obnoxious system, a Governor, who eagerly embraced every opportunity of misrepresenting and maligning the people. The opposition to the Stamp-Act, and to other unconstitutional exertions of authority, did not originate in that Province; nor was it carried there to a greater height, than in almost every Colony on the Continent. The Governors of all the Provinces performed the same public duty; for the ministerial mandates were circular, and almost every Assembly has been in its turn dissolved, for treating them with the contempt they deserved. Yet where is the Governor, who is universally odious and detestable, not only in his own Province, but through all America, like Sir F. B.?

Vol After this, what shall we say to the impudence of this assertion, in his vindication of himself, that "After the opposition to the Parliament was adopted by the House of Representatives, it became impossible for the respondent, or any other Governor, to do his duty, and preserve his popularity." Now, I assert, and defy his Excellency to refute it, that every House of Representatives on the Continent, adopted the same opposition, not to Parliament, as is his incendiary stile, but to the infringement of their liberties; and that every Governor did the same duty without incurring the odium with Sir F. B. There is not a fact in the world of greater notoriety than this; otherwise I would refer him, for the proof, to the Addresses of the Assemblies of Virginia and New-York, after the deaths of their Governors, which speak of them in the highest terms of approbation and regret; and to the example of Gov. Sharpe in Maryland, who, after being superseded, has settled among the people universally beloved. Had Massachusetts Bay been particular in their opposition, farther than they have of late been particular in being oppressed, or had the abhorrence of Governor B.'s conduct been confined to that Province, there might have been some speciousness in what he has said. But, at present, it is a daring and desperate assertion, directly in the face of truths of the most public notoriety.

Vol The fact is, that other Governors did not think their duty consisted in forging malignant falsehoods, in reporting every idle and malicious tale; in exaggerating every little disturbance into riot; in sedition, treason, and oppression.

pa 284 duty consisted in forging malignant falsehoods, in reporting every idle and malicious tale; in exaggerating every little disturbance into riot; in sedition, treason, and oppression.

Vol 284 duty consisted in forging malignant falsehoods, in reporting every idle and malicious tale; in exaggerating every little disturbance into riot; in sedition, treason, and oppression.

61 pugnation to all legal government; in abusing the Council, the House of Representatives, the Merchants and People, as disposed to rebellion, and leaguely with a set of detestable Commissioners and Custom-house Officers, as the only friends to good government; nor in sending over an accusation of treason against five hundred men, without having a shadow of proof against one. As other Governors were not guilty of these crimes, they did their duty, yet preserved their popularity. If Governor B. knows any one who did act in that manner, it will be a more feasible cause for losing his popularity, than that of having done his duty. And if the public should be of opinion, that an American Governor has been justly charged with such a conduct, they will not hesitate to look upon him with that detestation, in which he is held through all America, whatever sanction may be given to his crimes, from the reports of those who are abettors and partakers of his guilt. I should desire nothing more, than having this question agitated before an impartial English Jury. For I cannot help regarding another trial to be much the same, as if Lord B. were to be tried by the junto of C—n House.

It may now perhaps be expected, that as Gov. B. is absent from Boston, every thing there will be quiet and composed. No more than the absence of Lord Bute, to compare great things with small, will give peace to this kingdom. Their fatal influence still prevails. They have unhappily left their representatives in both places. The reins of government are now most assuredly held at Boston, by a second Bernard. I do not advance this upon my own opinion, or the general sense of the Lieutenant Governor's countrymen; but upon the most respectable authority we can have in this case, that of Sir F. B. He, in his letter of the 12th of March 1768, to the Secretary of State, says, "It gives me great pleasure to say, that I can depend on his, the Lieutenant Governor's resolution and steadiness, as much as I can upon my own." The public will, at least, believe, that he speaks truth of his associates; and will judge what must be Mr. Hutchinson's merits and temper, who could procure so warm an approbation from an incendiary provincial Bashaw. But we must not be surprized, if the same tyrannical and inflammatory measures are continued in Boston, and the same misrepresentations of the temper, intentions and conduct of the people transmitted hither. The Lieutenant Governor has already given the most convincing proofs, that his Excellency's confidence in him is not misplaced, by proroguing the Assembly which was to prosecute Governor Bernard, (without consulting the King's Council) till the trial was over, and by pronouncing a peaceable meeting of the merchants to be absolutely illegal. And he will certainly pursue this honourable career to preferment; tho' he cannot but perceive, what odium it has bro't upon his principal, for, with infinitely more ability, subtlety and address, he is equally subservient to self-interest, and holds principles as incompatible with the constitutional liberties of the people. Such is the unwearied character of the present Lieutenant Governor in Boston.

As an advocate for the Colonies, and a friend to liberty, I should be ungrateful were I not to make my warmest acknowledgments to General M., for his public and honest declarations that when he commanded in Boston, he intimated to a soldier, who was in the hands of the civil magistracy for an offence against the laws, "That if he did not immediately break away, he would send a military force to seize upon him, and execute him as a deserter." The Americans thought the General their friend, and he has fully proved himself such, by this candid discovery; which must operate to convince the most prejudiced, that the design of the military, and of those who sent them, was to trample on all laws but what they themselves should decree. The people of Boston have felt this melancholy truth, and it has been my endeavor to set it before the public in its full light; but I acknowledge, with thankfulness, that this unalleged, and unexpected declaration from one who, as he commanded, is the highest authority, brings more conviction with it than twenty times my proofs. The military were to carry the law on the points of their swords. This was the simple and spirited system of government, which the present ministry had formed for our Colonies, instead of that perplexed, troublesome, obsolete plan of our ancestors, founded on the free constitution of England.

Before I dismiss this subject, I must take the liberty of correcting a little mistake the General was under, concerning the laws of Massachusetts Bay. He told us, his men were sold for slaves. Had he enquired, he would have found the fact to be this: By the law in that Province, when a man is in prison for debt, or for theft, if he can neither pay nor make retribution, instead of being kept to rot in jail, as with us, upon his own petition, the magistracy are empowered by law to bind him to his creditor, on stated wages, till the sum due is paid in labour, and then the bond is cancelled. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the justice, humanity, and wisdom of this law; so that if, on these principles, any law, not made in the Cabinet here, or in a Court-Martial there, could have escaped censure and infringement from General G. and General M., it must have been this. It had happened, I suppose, that some of the new legislature, the soldiery at Boston, had, by plundering, as they phrase it, but, as others call it, by thieving, incurred the penalty of imprisonment, from which they had petitioned to be relieved agreeable to this law. And this is what the General misapprehended to be selling his men for slaves. Had he condescended to make any enquiry about it, he would have found, that this law had received the King's assent, and was as valid there as an Act of Parliament; and that, as such, he ought not to have violated it, without an order, at least, from the Secretary of State.

vid pa. 293. 331. JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR, SEEING of late several extracts of letters dated London and elsewhere, containing reflections on the people of Boston, for a duplicity of conduct, not very consistent with their professed

spirit of liberty; and finding that brother Philadelphus, has drawn a serious argument, in favour of the breach of the non-importation scheme, from these aspersions, I beg leave, by means of your paper, to ask the authors of such letters, or Philadelphus, a few questions; in answering which, they will much oblige the public and their friend, PENNSYLVANIANUS.

GENTLEMEN,

As you have publicly traduced the people of Boston, by your hints and innuendoes; be so good as to give the public satisfactory answers to the following queries.—

I. Why Castle-William is taken from them, if they did assist and strengthen the ministry by their underhand dealings?

II. Why in the whole contest between the ministry and America; the whole force of the former is bent against the Bostonians?

III. Why their Charter alone is threatened to be taken from them, and an armed fleet sent against them?

IV. Why the ministry intend to use such coercive measures with them, as makes it necessary for them to have the sanction of the British parliament to their proceedings?

V. Whether these things do not prove irrefragably, that the aspersions cast on the Bostonians, are false, and unworthy of credit? &c.

NEW-YORK, October 15.

Saturday Evening last, was married, Sir William Draper, Knight of the Bath, to the amiable Miss Susanna DeLancey, Daughter of the Hon. Oliver DeLancey, Esq; a young Lady endowed with all the Accomplishments necessary to render the Marriage state happy.

FORISMOUTH, October 5.

As there is without Doubt, many persons in this Country who labour under that inexpressible Misfortune, the loss of SIGHT, and from such Causes as might be removed by the Hands of an ingenious and skilful Surgeon or Operator, did they know where to apply; I thought myself in Duty bound, not only to those unhappy Persons, but also in Justice and Gratitude to the Merit and Generosity of Doctor HALL JACKSON of Portsmouth, to publish the following remarkable Case.

I have a Negro Man of near sixty Years of Age, who for many Years last past, has been totally Blind, not able to discern any Object whatever, or scarce to distinguish Day from Night: In this unhappy Situation I suppose he would have ended his Days, not having the least Thoughts that it was possible for any Person to relieve him, until Doctor HALL JACKSON, in his Way to the Eastward, accidentally call'd at my House, and on seeing the Negro, he humbly upbraided me with keeping such an Incumbrance in my Family, when he could be so easily cured; and at the same Time generously offered to perform the Cure the next Time he came this Way; a few Days after he called at my House again, and according to his Promise perform'd some Kind of Operation on one of the Fellow's Eyes, which instantaneously restored him to Sight, so that he has been capable all this Season of working in the Fields, and taking Care of Cattle: About two Months ago he called again, and perform'd the same Operation on the other Eye, which has completed his Cure, his Sight being now good; he is capable of doing as much Business as can be expected from a Man of his Years. Samuel Clarke.

York, Sept. 24th, 1770.

N. B. Doctor JACKSON has repeatedly performed the Operation on other blind Persons, with the like good Success.

Caleb Blanchard

Will Embark for ENGLAND, in about ten Days: THEREFORE it is necessary that those who are Indebted to him, make immediate Pay, or their Accounts, Notes, &c. must be left with an Attorney. Boston, October 13, 1770.

Samuel Eliot

At his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market, S E L L S,

Drapery and Colchester Bayes, Pistol Powder, Ticklinburg, Ravens Duck, Wool and Cotton Cards, with a few Articles imported two Years ago, at the very lowest Rates.

Esther Harrison,

At her Shop at the South End of Boston, and next Door to Mr. Harris the Baker, is selling off the Remainder of her Shop Goods cheap for Cash.

Among which are the following Articles, YARD-wide and 3 Irish Linnen, Russia Sheetting, Cambrick and Lawn, flower'd Gowns & Long Lawns, Ript Cotton and Cotton Check, Ript Holland, Barcelona Romal and other Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, black and blue Capuchin Silk, black Satin, Ript and changeable Lutefrings and Mantua Silks, black Taffeties, Ript blue and cloth-colour Persian Taffeties, Brolios and Silk Mitts, an Assortment of Callicoos and printed Cottons, dark and light Chincies, and India Patches.

See Hellsborough v Governor Barnard. 1 Mute * Chaxton Palace belonging to the Dowager of Wales. vide Letter page 842 Vol. 2 vide page 250 Machay. (4) Gage (1) vide page 104 pa. 283.

B O S T O N, October 22.

WE are informed that the House of Representatives in pursuance of their Resolution Tuesday the 9th Instant, have been considering the public and most important affairs of the Province—Committee have been appointed to prepare the necessary Bills; and particularly one for raising upon the Polls and Estates in the Province the present year the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Pounds only—So that the fears of the people without Doors, if any there be, of being called upon for the whole Debt of the province this year, which has been held up as an insuperable Difficulty in the way of continuing the glorious Stand which the House had made throughout two Sessions, may now subside—Some persons are of opinion that more has been made of this Difficulty by a great Deal than it deserved; for after all, say they, there is money enough in the province to have paid this Debt; and there is not a town in the province whose credit might not have been sufficient to have borrowed its proportional part, in which case each town might have tax'd itself for the sum it could easily have borne, and paid the remainder to the lenders in any future year or years—But as this matter is over-ruled, nothing more is to be said about it. As the grand Reason for proceeding to publick Excesses was, to make a thorough Enquiry into, and radically to redress the Grievances the people labor'd under, the House thought it proper to appoint a Committee to consider the State of the Province. This Committee have not reported; but it was certainly a good appointment, and much is to be expected from them at a time when the Liberties of this Province, and of all America, appear to be upon a more precarious footing than at any time since the Revolt of the Stamp Act. This Consideration equally concerns all the American Colonies, and therefore it is to be wished that all would duly attend to it. It may be the policy of our common Enemies to overthrow the Liberties of the Colonies, by attacking them singly, and depressing and subduing them one by one. It ought therefore to be a point with all to aid and support such individual Colony as may be thus attack'd—This we mention, considering ourselves not as inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay, but as Americans—We are all embarked in one bottom, and therefore it is in vain for us in the Storm to think of dividing Interests; if the Ship sinks we all perish together—Divide et impera—Divide and rule, has ever been the maxim of Tyrants—This is the Game that may be now playing—Particular Colonies may be flatter'd with exclusive privileges in proportion as they may appear, to use the cant term, "Friends to Government", or in other words, Dupes to power: But even our Brethren of New-York, if they will return to the purity of their sentiments, will easily conclude, that they will not long remain free from the cruel hand of Despotism, after the common Liberties of America are at an End.

The surrender of his Majesty's Castle William into the hands of the regular forces, which has always been garrison'd by this province, and what the reason of this innovation may be, has very justly alarm'd the attention of the House, as it has also of the people of the province, and even some among the other Colonies—Messages have pass'd between the Lt. Governor and the House upon this occasion—They desire his Honor would inform them whether he still holds the Command of that Fortress; it is a Question of very great importance, but whether the answer is explicit and satisfactory, or equivocal and evasive, the Reader will judge, by recurring to the first Page of this Paper, where the messages are inserted at large—It appears that the change of the Garrison was design'd as a sort of punishment; for his Honor says, he has sufficient reason to believe, that the Instructions of the Town of Boston, and a certain message of the late House, of which he had acquainted the Secretary of State, without any Comment, as he promis'd he would do—However the immediate occasion of it: We never before thought that the act of a single town, tho' it should happen to be exceptionable, was sufficient to incur the marks of Displeasure upon a whole province; what particular passages in either of these performances, have been so disgusting to "the principal Secretary of State for America", even without a Comment upon them, his Honor has not been pleas'd to inform the House or the Town: Whether these alone were the immediate occasion of it; may not be so clear in the minds of all—If the times would allow us to mention our suspicions, we should say, that a late affidavit under the hand of the Secretary of this province, taken before Mr. Justice Hutchinson, with his Honor's attestation and the Seal of the province affix'd, and transmitted, as it is said to Governor Bernard, was in our opinion more immediately the occasion of his Majesty's orders to his Honor "to withdraw from the Castle the Garrison in the pay of the province, and to place there a Garrison of his Majesty's regular forces." The affidavit together with the attestation, has been publish'd in this paper, without any Comment, for neither of them needed any; the true import and tendency, if not the plain design of them both, are level with the capacity of a common Reader—We shall in our next insert the Message refer'd to, that every American who reads it may judge, whether it is possible for a Minister of State, who has the least Understanding of the British Constitution, or Regard to the Rights of British Subjects, can take any reasonable Exception to it.

Wednesday Morning arrived here his Majesty's Ship Gibraltar, from Plymouth in England, in 8 Weeks: She put into Madeira, and the Day before she came out the Tweed Frigate also put in there on her way to New-York, with Governor Lord Dunmore on board.

His Majesty's Ships now in this Harbour, lying in a Range before the Town, are,

Ships Names.	Guns.	Commanders.
Salisbury,	50	Commodore Gambier.
Boston,	32	Capt. Berkley.
Rose,	20	Capt. Parker.
Gibraltar,	20	Capt. Caldwell.
Beaver,	14	Capt. Bond.
Senegal,	14	Capt. J. Lindsey.
Hope armed Schooner.		Capt. Sir Thomas Rich.
Halifax ditto		Capt. Dawson.
		Capt. Glasford.

We hear Capt. Bishop was soon to sail from England for this Place in the Huffer, as also the Mercury Sloop.

We hear the Mermaid and Glasgow Men of War are soon expected here from Halifax.

We hear that four or five Frenchmen have lately been taken up at Plymouth in England, on Suspicion of an Intention to set Fire to the Arsenal there, as had been done before at Portsmouth.

The 5th Instant was married, Doct. WILLIAM LEE PERKINS, of this Town, to Mrs. SARAH CONDY, Relict of the late Rev'd JEREMY CONDY, deceased.

Friday Evening last was married Mr. ELLIS GRAY, of this Town, Merchant, to Miss SARAH DOLEBARE, Daughter of BENJAMIN DOLEBARE, Esq; an agreeable young Lady.

Yesterday Se'nnight died at Portsmouth, advanced in Years, his Excellency BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq; late Governor of New-Hampshire.

Tuesday last died h. e Mrs. Simmes, Wife of Mr. Andrew Simmes, jun.

Same Day died Mrs. Torrey, Wife of Capt. Benjamin Torrey.

Wednesday died Gillam Phillips, Esq; having two Days before completed the 75th Year of his Age.

We hear the Goods which have been stored in this Town by the Committee of Inspection for some Time past, are delivered out to their respective Owners.

Friday Night last began, and continued the chief Part of the Day following, as severe a Storm as has been known many Years. The Wind being variable from N. W. to N. E. swell'd the Tide considerably higher than it has been for 47 Years past, which fill'd a great many Cellars and Stores, whereby vast Quantities of Sugar, Salt, &c. were lost. Several Roofs of Houses and Barns in Town and Country were blown down, and sundry Stores in Town were carried off and removed by the Current, as also vast Quantities of Wood, Staves, Shingles, &c. from the Wharves. The Damage sustain'd by the above Storm will amount to many Thousands, but we have not been able to collect the Particulars.

We hear Capt. Dunn from Glasgow, last from Newbury, being at Anchor in Nantaket Road, parted from her Cables, and is drove ashore upon the Flatts in Braintree Bay; and tis said 15 or 20 other Vessels that had come too below before the Storm, are cast ashore at the different Islands, but it is thought most of them will be got off again.

We just hear by a Gentleman who was coming Passenger in Capt. Ellis from Rhode-Island, but cast away at Plymouth, That between 50 and 60 Sail of Vessels were cast ashore there in the late Storm, and 40 or 50 Lives lost, several dead Bodies were fil'd up Yesterday morning before our Informant came away.—He also informs, that near half the Stores there were blown down or carried off by the Tide.

Tis fear'd great Damage is done at the other Sea-port Places, and by Vessels who might happen to be upon this Coast.

Last Friday Capt. Gordon arrived at Marblehead in about 6 Weeks from London; but no Papers or any public Intelligence are yet received; only it is said there is great Disturbance and Uneasiness at Home, but upon what Account we have not yet learnt.

TO-MORROW,

Will be Published, and Sold by J. EDWARDS, next Door to the Post-Office in Cornhill.

H EAVEN the Residence of the Saints. A SERMON occasioned by the sudden, and much lamented Death of the Reverend GEORGE WHITEFIELD, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Honorable the Countess of Huntingdon. Delivered at the Thursday LECTURE in Boston, October 11th, 1770.

By EBENEZER PEMBERTON, D. D. Pastor of a Church in Boston.

Just open'd, and to be sold, by

Archbald Cunningham,

At his Shop in Fore-Street, near the Draw-Bridge,

A fresh Assortment of Spices, viz. Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, by the large or small Quantity, Florence Oil by the Chest or single Flask; choice Currants by the Hundred or Dozen, Citron by the Box or single Pound, Pepper, Allspice, Indigo, Starch, Ginger, Rice, Salt Petre, Oatmeal, Redwood, Logwood, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Coffee, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, Brown and Loaf Sugar, the true genuine Kippen's Snuff by the Cask or lesser Quantity, choice Scotch Pigtail Tobacco by the Hundred or single Pound, Durham Mustard in Pound and half Pound Bottles, Capers, Olives, Barcelona Handkerchiefs by the large or small Quantity.

A genteel Assortment of Cream colour'd Delph, Stone and Glass Ware, a few Boxes of sort-ed Glass by the B. x.

N. B. A small Quantity of Pins, No. 4.

Fresh Raisins

by the Cask.

Green Coffee,

And,

Fine Narraganset Cheese,

To be Sold by

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

ALSO

Currants,—Fine Turkey Figs

Citron,—Spices of all Sorts,

A few Jars choice JAR RAISINS.

{ Best Jamaica and St. Kitts SUGARS, by the }
Hoghead, Barrel or Hundred.
Chocolate, Picmento, Rice, race and ground Ginger,
best and common Starch, Pepper,

Cocoa by the Bag,

Very best FRENCH INDIGO, by the Hund. or Pound,
OATMEAL by the Bushel,

Choice Rozin by the Barrel,

sheathing and whited-brown Paper made at Milton,

best Kippen's Snuff, Salt petre,

Best New-England Flour of Mustard, by the Bottle or Pound, fresh made. Also,

New-Castle Mustard in Potd Bottles.

Florence Oyl by the Chest or Flask,

Brimstone & Allum by the Hogsh. or Hund. very cheap,

Dutch Glasses of different Sizes,

Field-Glasses by the Dozen,

Best DUTCH BED-TICKS two Yards wide,

fine and coarse BOLTING CLOTHS of various prices,

best Hear and Club German Steel,

Copperas, Logwood, Redwood,

13-Inch London Pipes, Cyan Pepper,

Also a few Bushels of fine white Beans, &c. &c.

††† Cash given for Bees-Wax at said Store.

To be Sold by the Printers hereof,

A Few Setts of the celebrated Mrs. MACAULAY's History of England, from the Accession of James I. to the Elevation of the House of Hanover,—at £. 12 10s. Old Tenor per Set.

LIKEWISE,

A Critical COMMENTARY on Archbishop SECKER's Letter to the Right Honorable HORATIO WALPOLE, concerning BISHOPS in AMERICA.

T O B E S O L D

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next.

At his usual Place of Sale:

B Road Cloth coarse and fine, Kerseys, Plains, Shalloons, Plains, Irish, Hollands, Checks, Ozenbrigs, Gauze, Cambricks, Lawns, Plushes, Mens and Women Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Sundry Pieces of Plate, House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

For LIVERPOOL.

The Brig *Aurora, Robert Hosea*, Master, now lying at Plymouth, and will sail in 5 or 6 Days. She will make all possible Dispatch back to Boston or Plymouth. Any Gentlemen that may have Occasion to Write, or Goods to Freight from thence, may leave their Letters with Joseph Webb in Boston.

All Persons indebted to the Estate

of Leonard Jarvis, Esq; deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscribers, Executors of his last Will and Testament—And those that have any Demands on said Estate, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts for Adjustment as soon as possible.

Leonard Jarvis

Samuel G. Jarvis

Henry Leddel.

Executors.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Sloop Success; Scudder, from Halifax.

Brig Molly, Atkins, from Newfoundland.

CLEARED OUT.

Sloop Charlestown, Duffee for Newport.

Clarissa, Filey, for New-London.

Fox, Brooks for New-Haven.

Dolphin, Kent; and,

Schooner Beaver, Pike, for North-Carolina.

Sloop Molly, Chapman, for Philadelphia.

Schooner Barbados, Dickey, for Annapolis-Royal.

Ship Neptune, Bennett, for Africa.

Sloop Rachel, Peran, for West-Indies.

Brig Aurora, Hosea, for Liverpool.

Ditto, Nimble Nine-Pence, Kirkwood, for Spain.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Sloop Sally, Jarvis, for Nova-Scotia.

Schooner Drake, Cole, for Lancaster, Great-Britain.

Sloop St. Andrew, Jacobs; and,

Brig Rebecca, Callender, for North-Carolina.

Sloop Abigail Atwood, for Halifax.

Sloop Desire, Goodspeed, for R. Island & Connecticut.

Ship Thomas, Davies for London.

Sloop Martha, Sweet, Maryland.

Schooner Lucy, Higgins, for New-London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Five Whites.

No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Fourteen.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday, 26 m. after 2

Tuesday, 17 m. after 3

Wednesday, 7 m. aft. 4

Thursday, 56 m. aft. 4

Friday, 45 m. after 5

Saturday, 29 m. aft. 6

Sunday, 13 m. aft. 7

First 21. 26 Day, Fore

Uide Page 276 & uide page 287. & uide Page 250. & see in Index under Representatives.
(1) uide pa. 103. (2) pa. 294.

The Sale of Part of the Estate of

Mr. John Breck, deceased, consisting of a large commodious Dwelling-House, together with a Wharf & sundry Stores, advertiz'd in some late Papers to commence on the 16th Instant, is put off till Tuesday the 30th Instant, when it will certainly be sold by Public Auction at the above Dwelling-House, precisely at 12 o'Clock, (if not before dispos'd of at private Sale.)

N. B. Any Person inclining to purchase the same at private Sale, may apply to William Breck, at the Golden Key, near the Draw-Bridge, Boston.

Thomas Lee,

INTENDS embarking for England in all this Month, therefore desires those to whom he is indebted to apply immediately for Payment. All those who have been long indebted to him, are requested to pay their respective Balances very soon, lest any disagreeable Consequences should follow.

He has the underneath few Articles on Hand, which he will sell at very low Rates.

A Quantity of Russia Duck of the first Quality.
Powder and Barr Lead—Castor Hatts.
A few Pieces scarlet German Serges—pink Callimancoets,
Ribbons—Gold Laces—printed Linnens.

TO BE SOLD BY

William Smith,

At his Store opposite the Golden-Ball.

West-India & New-England Rum,

by the Hoghead and Barrell, Sugars by the Hoghead or Barrell, Cocoa, Chocolate, Indigo, Rice, Raisins, Philadelphia Flour, Liverpool Ware by the Crate, Jamaica Spirit, French Brandy, Dutch Looking Glasses, Cotton Wool by the Bag, Coffee by the Hundred or Dozen, Brimstone, Allum, Copperas, Logwood and Redwood, Race and Ground Ginger, Whol and Cotton Cards by the Dozen, Kipper's Snuff, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine, a Quantity of Weymouth Cheese, collected from the best Dairy's, Butter by the Firkin, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, Citron, Olives, &c. all cheap for Cash. Also a Quantity of Philadelphia Leather Breaches.

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel Saddle MARE, that

Trots all. Enquire of the Printers, or at Mr. Joshua Brackett's in School-Street.

Choice good Indigo, Chocolate,

and Cotton Wool, to be sold by JOHN BAKER, in Back-Street.

Taken away from a Wharff at

Charlestown about a Fortnight ago, a Moses Boat about 25 Feet long. Whoever shall take up said Boat, (suppos'd to be turn'd adrift) and give Information to the Printers heretofore, shall be rewarded for their Trouble.

October 12, 1770.

Any reputable small Family in-

clining to occupy part of a genteel House, may hear of such on advantageous Terms, by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

All Persons indebted to the Estate

of Mr. James Hay, late of Charlestown, Shopkeeper, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Balances to John Hay, of 111 Charlestown, Executor to said Estate. And all to whom said Estate is indebted, are desired to apply to said Executor for Payment.

To be Sold by SARAH DAW-

SON, the Widow of JOSEPH DAWSON, Gardener, lately deceased, in the Garden at the Cold Bath in Cambridge-Street, at New-Boston. A large Collection of grafted and ingrafted English Fruit Trees, of all & the best Sorts, and can warrant them to produce as good Fruit as any that comes from England. Also Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, Flower Rootes of all Sorts, Garden Seeds of all Sorts sowed this Summer, fitting for the West Indies, dried Sweet Herbs, Garlic and Shallots, Celler by the Hundred, and all Sorts of Garden Sauce, a large Number of young Apple Trees raised from the Seed suitable for Farmers. Any Person who may want any of the above Articles, and will oblige the said Widow Dawson with their Custom, may depend on the best of Usage. All the above will be sold cheap for Cash.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 11th Instant at Night, a Negro Man Servant, named POMP, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, speaks good English, has a large Scar on one part of his Forehead, and about 23 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a dark colour'd Broad Cloth Coat, which has been turn'd, a home-made Cotton and Linnen Jacket of a mixt colour, a pair Black Knit Breeches something worn, it is supposed he stole a Horse near the place he went from with a Saddle and Bridle. Said Horse is about 14 1/2 Hands high, of a Sorrel Colour, with a light Mane and Tail, lately Shod, and trim'd with a Hog'd Mane. Whoever shall take up said Negro and Horse, or either of them, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward for each, and all necessary Charges paid them.

AARON WAIT.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Negro as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Salem, 11th October, 1770.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

the Sale to begin on Tuesday the 17th of November next.

The Real Estate of Mr. John

Merritt, deceased, being a very pleasant FARM about one Mile from the Town of Providence, and near half a Mile from the upper Ferry leading to Rehoboth. It is situated in a very fine healthy Air, consisting of upwards of two hundred Acres of Land, well fenced, well wood-ed and well watered, having thereon a large genteel Dwelling-House, two Barns, in one of which is a large Chaise or Coach-House, with good Stabling, a Sheep House, Grainery, and other Out-Houses, Gardens and Orchard, with the Live Stock and Utensils belonging thereto, together with all the Household Furniture and Moveables belonging to said Estate.

ALSO to be Sold, an Iron Forge or Finery at Uxbridge, lately well repaired, having two Fires, but another may easily be made, as may likewise a Mill for a Trip Hammer; there is also higher up the Stream, Room for a Grist Mill. Likewise a Farm on which it stands containing about two Hundred and fifty Acres, of which about fifty are improved, it has thereon a Dwelling-House lately well repair'd, a Barn, a new Coal House and Smith's Shop, and a House for Workmen; it is well situated for the Sale of Bar Iron, and for a Store to supply the Country with Necessaries, lying on the Oxford Road from Bolton, and on the Country Road to Worcester, is 27 Miles from Providence, and 45 from Bolton.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of said Deceased, are desired to bring them in, and those Indebted are requested to make immediate Payment, to H. JOHN OVERTON, Executor.

Newport, Rhode-Island, Oct. 6, 1770.

Any Person who has a Negro

Wench to dispose of, and that can be well recommended, may hear of a Purchaser, by enquiring of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold for want of Employ-

ment, a likely Negro Boy, that won't Drink Rum, he is about 14 Years old. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD BY

John Nazro,

At his Shop the Corner of Queen-Street, opposite the Town-House;

Garnet Necklaces, best French

Beads, Paste Necklaces, Paste Stock Buckles, Mother-of-pearl Necklaces, Irish Linnens, Sewing Silks, Wax and Gent's Threads, Tapes, Silk Friberts, Buckram, glazed wurd and mould Shirt Buttons, white and black Catgut, Silk Knee Garters, Ribbons, Allamodes, pelongs & rich Satins, Pins, Millener's Needles, black Sattin Hatts, white, black and colour'd newest-fashion Bonnets, Stay Braid, Cord & Shaping, common Needles, Womens and Childrens Stays.



For LONDON,

The Ship LYDIA, JAMES SCOTT, Master; Lying at HANCOCK'S Wharff, Will sail by the last of October. For Freight or Passage, apply to John Hancock, Esq; at his Store, or the Master on board.

For LONDON,

The Ship Britannia, William De-

verfon, Commander, now laying at the Long Wharff, having the greatest Part of her Cargo engaged, will have all possible Dispatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to Nathaniel Wheatley's Store in King-Street.

Petersburg Hemp, Russia Duck, Newcastle Coals, and Tin Plates. Oct. 8, 1770.

For FORT-CUMBERLAND,

THE Sloop SALLY, TIMOTHY JARVIS, Master, will sail in Ten Days; For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, said Vessel at Greebe's Wharf, or at Henry Bass's Store. Octob. 8.

An End of a House to be Let at

the Bottom of Cold-Lane. Inquire of Benjamin Sumner, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Dwelling House,

two Rooms on a Floor, with a good Garden and Pump, a Cistern and small Wood House, situate in Summer-Street, next Door to Dr. CHAUNCEY'S. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

ALL those who are indebted to

CALEB BLANCHARD,

or have any Accounts open with him, are desired to settle and pay their respective Balances immediately. This NOTICE he gives to every one without Exception. If they neglect to comply with the above Request, they must not blame him should any disagreeable Consequences follow.

N. B. To be Sold by said Blanchard, One Half of a very Burthenome good Sloop, about 85 Tons, well found.

ROXBURY, OCTOBER 1, 1770.

The Public are informed, That

a private School is established on Jamaica Plain, where will be taught by a Gentleman of Harvard-College, well recommended, Writing, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, on reasonable Terms. Young Gentlemen may be Boarded in good Families at a low Rate. For further Particulars enquire of JOSHUA LORING, Esq;

TO BE LETT,

Two Tenements, situate in Wil-

liams's Court. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

Taken up between Charlestown-

Ferry and Watertown-Bridge, a Piece of Money.—The Owner describing the same, may have it again, paying Charges. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be sold, a few Barrels of

choice PITCH. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

All Persons that are indebted to

the Estate of Captain Moses Bennett, late of Boston, Mariner, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Balances to Elizabeth Bennett, Executrix to said Estate. And all those who have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts in order for a Settlement.

John Field,

Breeches-maker and Glover—takes this Opportunity to Acquaint the Publick, that he has removed from the House, he lately lived in, in Queen-Street, opposite to the Old Brick Meeting-House, near the Town-House, where he has a large parcel of the best Buck and Doe skin Breeches, and a large Assortment of the best Gloves, which he means to sell by Wholesale or Retail; such Gentlemen as are pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done in the neatest and best Manner.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable FARM at Dorchester-Neck, near Cattle-William, and about 6 Miles from Boston Town-House, containing near 70 Acres of Land, consisting of Orchard, Pasture, Tillage, Mowing and Salt Marsh; with a large Dwelling-House, Barn and Out Houses, very commodious for a Gentleman's Country Seat, or extremely well situated for a Publick House, it being the last House on the Point. For further Particulars, inquire of James or Samuel Blake, living on the Premises.

Notice is hereby given to all Ow-

ners of Lands in the Town of Winchendon, who have been delinquent in paying their Taxes, being four Pence per Acre on all the Lands allotted out in said Town, three Pence of which was laid on by the Great & General Court in the Year 1764, and the other Penny was laid on in the Year 1766.—If the said arrearage Taxes are not paid before the second Wednesday of January next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, their Lands will be exposed to Sale at public Vendue, at the House of Silas Whitney in said Town.

Sept. 27th, Abel Wilder, } Afflicors
Seth Oak, } for
John Boynton, } Winchendon.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Shop lately kept by Mr. James Jackson, in Union-Street;

A great Variety of English Goods

at the Sterling Cost. The Sale to be continued at said Place until the whole of the Goods are disposed of.

N. B. The Goods mentioned above were Imported before the Non-Importation took Place.

July 30, 1770.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in Fleet-Street, above Hancock's Wharf, near the Old North Meeting House. He also sells the best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil by the Barrel. Best Tall-ow Candles mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. All as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by John

Goldsmith, at the Corner Shop leading down John Hancock, Esq; Wharf, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

ALSO, Choice COCOA and Cocoa Nut Shells.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few small

Casks of French Brandy, and some best Castile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

in Queen-Street. 1770.



Draper's.] THURSDAY, October 25, 1770.

Mr. DRAPER, CAMBRIDGE, October 22. 1770.

I have been matter of great surprize to many to meet in your paper not long since with an Address to the Baptists in the Massachusetts-Bay; appealing to them for the heavy oppression they have endured on account of their distinguishing religious tenets, and charging it upon the government of the Province. "You have long felt (says the writer) the effects of the laws by which the religion of the government in which you live is established, your purses have felt the burden of ministerial rates, and when these would not satisfy your enemies your property hath been taken from you, and sold for less than half it's value. Complaints however just and grievous have been treated with indifference, and scarcely if at all credited." Who that is a stranger to our true state but must collect from this representation that the Baptists are under a severe persecution—that the people of the Province inflamed with the spirit of bigotry are pillaging their substance, under the patronage of the legislative authority, and that no possible method of relief being open here, they are constrained (as St. Paul by the fury of his countrymen) to appeal unto Caesar. But what must be his astonishment when he is told that all possible care hath been taken to prevent their suffering the least disadvantage from their religious sentiments!—that a law hath been framed to exempt them from every kind of tax tending to the support of the public worship in any mode different from their own! So far hath the Legislature interposed on their behalf, that whoever upon change of sentiment withdraws from us, and joins the Antipædobaptists, altho' he had stipulated with a Pædobaptist minister and society for the support of public ordinances, is at once released from all obligation to fulfill his contract, his proportion of charge devolved upon the remaining part of the community whom he hath left, or suppose a general defection the Pastor (perhaps in advanced life) obliged to turn into the wide world for subsistence. True it is that the Baptists are to produce a Certificate to the Affessors of the Parish where they reside, in which it must be declared by the Subscribers, that they believe those contained in it "conscientiously of their persuasion, that they usually assemble with them, and belong to their Church." What is unreasonable in this? If a law is made to exempt Baptists from parochial taxes to answer that purpose, it must be determined who they are. What less can denominate them of that character than their attendance upon public worship with, and belonging to that body of Christians and declaration of agreement in sentiment with them? The assessor is invested with no power to examine into and judge upon these requisites to an exemption from tax. This is lodged with the Baptists themselves. Two or three principal members of a Baptists society certifying as above, of any person or persons, the assessor immediately, and without any questions, are to leave them out of the list of their rateable members. Can any thing be more tender? If such a Certificate is not produced, the payment of tax by Baptists to any other society than their own is to be charged not to the laws, but their own negligence or inadvertence. It is said that repeated application hath been made unsuccessfully "for redress of grievances." To whom? To the general Assembly? What can be done by them more than hath been enacted in their favour? Hath the application been made to the executive Courts? Their decision must be conformable to the provincial act. If any one hath suffered in the Courts of justice who hath produced a Certificate founded and authenticated according to the act of the assembly let him appear. No such instance I am persuaded can be produced.

Since this address, which occasion'd these remarks we have been inform'd in the public papers that the Baptists at their meeting at Bellingham, chose the Rev. Mr. Smith to go home with their Complaints. 'Tis probable this deputaion may have respect to other Provinces or Colonies besides Massachusetts, wherein the Baptists may have suppos'd themselves injur'd. If therefore in any of them harsh measures have been taken it would be a point of wisdom to adopt those which are more lenient. If those have been pursued which are moderate 'tis pity but it should be publicly declar'd to obviate any prejudices abroad. In the last mention'd piece reference is made to the distresses of the Baptists at *Abfield*. What their circumstances are I know not—few are acquainted with them. It would be of publick service if some capable hand would give an authentic account of that affair. General charges or unsupported facts often times unnoticed as incapable of doing mischief. This is wrong. Such charges expressed in the acrimonious or plaintive still tend to make ill impressions upon the minds of many; silence under them is by some deem'd an implication of guilt, these without seasonable animadversions, therefore are frequently productive of unhappy consequences to the innocent.

I shall only add, if the Baptists in any of the Towns within this Province, have suffered, in the least degree, on account of their religious principles, it will, I believe, be found, upon inquiry, that it is not owing to the want, either of all reasonable legal protection, or a real hearty desire, both in rulers and ruled, that

they might enjoy as perfect freedom in the exercise of religion, in their own way, as any denomination of Christians in the land. There never was a time, since this country was settled, when Magistrates, Ministers and People were more universally averse, both in sentiment and practice, to religious oppression, than at this day: Yea, if I should say, there is no place in the whole christian world, where there was more candor, charity and lenity expressed towards Baptists in particular, I should speak nothing more than the truth.—And to this only it can be ascribed, that it was astonishing to most people among us to hear of the Newspaper-complaints exhibited by the Baptists: They could not so much as guess from whence they could arise.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.
The Beginning of August last departed this Life at Pilegrave, in West New-Jersey, Mr. MOUNCE KEEN, aged 105 Years, and 8 Months. He was born of Sweedish Parents, at Chester, in Pennsylvania; and always enjoyed his Health and Understanding well, till within the few last Years of his Life. About three Years before his Death, he rode alone three Miles; and home again.

NEW-YORK, October 15.
Saturday Night the Ship Franklin, Capt. Byvanek, arrived here from Gibraltar, in 50 Days. Mr. John Grant, who some Time ago sailed from Jamaica, in a Schooner for Penficola, came Passenger in the Ship, and acquaints us, that some Months since, he was cast away near the Spanish Main, and lost his Vessel and Cargo, was there seized by the Spaniards, and with his Crew ordered to Campeachy, and from thence to the Havannah, but was soon after sent to Old Spain, in the same Frigate that carried home General O'Reily, and from whom he received great Kindness, and by his Interest was set at Liberty soon after his Arrival at Cadiz. From Cadiz Mr. Grant went to Gibraltar, where he was informed by the Dutch Consul, two Days before he sailed, that the Danish Fleet had left Algiers, and was put into Mahon, in order to repair some damage the Ships had received in their Attack on that Place, but that a second Attempt would be made as soon as Succours arrived, which the Consul was endeavouring to procure with all possible Expedition; that Admiral Elphinstone was also put into Mahon, having been roughly handled by some Turkish Men of War; that it was said there had been a general Engagement between the Turks and Russians, and that both Armies retreated in good Order; and that it was imagined the Pope would declare in Favour of the Turks, which gave great Uneasiness to the Clergy both in Spain and France.

NEWPORT, October 15.
Last Tuesday Morning about 4 o'Clock died, at South-Kingstown, in the 35th Year of his Age, OLIVER ARNOLD, Esq;—A Gentleman who for several Years past sustained the Office of Attorney-General of this Colony with great Honor to himself & Advantage to the Public; and whose modest Firmness, inflexible Integrity, and Humanity of Heart, rendered his Character highly worthy the Imitation of all his Brethren of the Bar, and his Death a real Loss to Society.

Thursday Morning last, came on before the Superior Court, at South-Kingstown, the Trial of Samuel Casey, who was indicted for Felony, in making and uttering counterfeit Dollars. The Trial lasted till 8 o'Clock in the Evening, when the Jury went out, who did not agree till near 4 in the Morning. They brought in their Verdict Not Guilty: Upon which the Court told them, that their Verdict was so contrary to Law and Evidence, that it could not be accepted, and they were sent out again; and between Two and Three o'Clock in the Afternoon returned a special Verdict, which was accepted by the Court.

On Saturday, before the Court, came on the trial of Thomas Clark, who was indicted as a Cheat, in passing such Dollars. The Jury having withdrawn about an hour brought him in Guilty.

The Grand Jury have found Bills against Sam. Willson, and William Reynolds, who were indicted for Felony for the same Crime; and it is expected several others will be proceeded against as Cheats.

A Correspondent at North-Woodstock informs us, that Miss Levina Child, a young Woman of that Neighbourhood, spun one Day last Week 25 and an half Knots of good Woolen Yarn; an Instance of Industry highly worthy of Imitation.

The following Instance of a remarkable Increase comes well attested.—In the Garden of Mr. Coomer Hale, of this Town, were produced the last Season, from a single Seed that casually took Root, 245 Squashes, weighing on an Average 14 Ounces each, besides 60 small ones; in the Whole 305.

Fresh Raisins
by the Cask,
Green Coffee, &
Fine Narraganset Cheese,
TO BE SOLD BY
Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square, ALSO
Choice JAR RAISINS,
Currants, Fine TURKEY FIGS, Citron,
Spices of all sorts,
Best Jamaica and St. Kitts SUGARS, by the }
Hoghead, Barrel or Hundred, }
Pepper, Cayen Pepper,
Chocolate, Pimento, Rice, race and ground Ginger,
Cocoa by the Bag,
Very best FRENCH INDIGO, by the Hund, or Pound,
best and common Starch,
OATMEAL by the Bushell,
Choice Rozin by the Barrel,
sheathing and whited-brown Paper made at Milton,
best Kippen's Snuff, Salt-petre,
Best New-England Flour of Mustard, by the Bottle or
Pound, fresh made, Also,
Newcastle Mustard in Pound Bottles,
Florence Oil by the Chest or Flak,
Brimstone & Allum by the Hogh, or Hund, very cheap,
Dutch Glasses of different Sizes,
Field-Glasses by the Dozen,
Best DUTCH BED-TICKS two Yards wide,
fine & coarse BOLTING CLOTHS of various prices,
best Heart and Club German Steel,
Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, &c.
18 Inch London Pipes,
And a few Bushels of fine white Beans, &c. &c.
Cash given for Bees-Wax at said Store.

Best Narragansett CHEESE
TO BE SOLD By
JOHN HEAD,
At his Store on Treat's Wharf, by large or small Quantity.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by Subscription, in 3 Vols. 8vo.
AN Inquiry into the Principles of
POLITICAL OECONOMY: Being an Essay
on the Science of Domestic Policy in Free
Nations. In which are particularly considered Popu-
lation, Agriculture, Trade, Industry, Money, Coin,
Interest, Circulation, Banks, Exchange, Public Credit,
and Taxes. By Sir JAMES STUART, Bart.
Orp trabit quodcumque potest atque addit acervo. HOR.
Encouraged by the great Demand that
has been for the London Edition of this valuable Work,
which sells for Two Guineas and an half, the Editors,
at the Recommendation of several Gentlemen, now
offer to the Public an Edition on the following mode-
rate Terms, viz. I. The Work shall be printed Page
for Page with the London Edition, and on the same
Paper and Type as the Specimen. II. The Price to
Subscribers will be only Thirteen Shillings sterling,
one Half to be paid at Subscribing, and the Remainder
on Delivery of the three Volumes stitched in blue Paper.
III. As soon as one hundred Copies are subscribed for,
the Work shall be put to the Press, and finished with
the greatest Expedition. IV. The Errors in the Lon-
don Edition shall be carefully corrected in this Impres-
sion. V. The Subscribers Names shall be printed, as
Encouragers of this Work.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. DRAPER
Printer in Boston, who earnestly requests that all, in-
tending to encourage this valuable Work, may Sub-
scribe immediately.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, August 21. 1770.
PROPOSALS
For Printing by Subscription
The Universal Prayer.

Dedicated (by their Majesties Permission) to His Royal
Highness the Bishop and Prince of Osnaburg.
To which is added, A Dissertation on Extreme
Unction, and the Form of administering that Rite as
prescribed in the two first Common Prayer Books of
the Church of England.

By the Rev. WILLIAM DOYLE, L.L.B.
Halifax: Printed for the Author, and Sold by Robert
Fletcher, by whom Subscriptions are taken in for the
same, and also by Richard Draper, at Boston.
Conditions. I. The Work to contain between 4 & 5
Sheets, elegantly printed, in a neat Pocket Volume.
II. The Price to Subscribers One shilling & six pence,
whereof Half only to be paid down at Subscribing,
the other Half on the Delivery of the Book, in half-
binding. III. The Money to be returned, if 250
Copies be not subscribed for within two Months.
IV. The Names of the Subscribers to be printed at the
End of the Book.

In the South-Carolina Papers in September are the Proceedings of the Assembly of that Province.—It appears that in March the Commons House granted the Sum of Seventy-seven Thousand three Hundred and forty-four Pounds, sixteen Shillings and eleven Pence, to defray the Charges of Government, in which was included the sum of 10,500 Currency, paid out of the Treasury to a Committee to remit the same to Great-Britain, for the Support of the just and constitutional Rights of the People of Great-Britain and America: The upper House by a Message on the 15th of April, "sayings cannot persuade ourselves that a Grant of such a Sum, is in any Sense honourable, fit, or decent; not fit or honourable, as we conceive your jurisdiction to grant is local, and merely for provincial purposes; and not decent, as the Grant by the Tax-Bill to answer the Estimate thereto annexed, is expressly declared to be for his Majesty's service, and yet contains a Provision which jointly affronts his Majesty's Government, which has ever been in our Opinion gracious, mild, and good, to all his faithful People." The lower House, to avoid Altercation, on the 7th of April returned the forementioned Message for their calm and serious Re-consideration. The same Day the upper House sent back the Message, to which they determined firmly to adhere, being their Sentiments.

No further Proceedings were mentioned until the 15th of August, when the Lieutenant-Governor laid before the Assembly the following Infrustration.

"GEORGE, R.

"ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION to Our trusty and well-beloved CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, Esquire, commonly called Lord Charles Greville Montagu, Our Captain-General and Governour in chief of Our Province of South-Carolina, in (L.S.) America; or in his Absence, to the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in chief of Our said Province for the Time being. Given at Our Court at St. James's, the 14th day of April 1770, in the tenth Year of Our Reign.

"WHEREAS it has been represented to Us, that Our House of Representatives, or Lower House of Assembly of Our Province of South-Carolina, in America, have lately assumed to themselves a Power of ordering, without the concurrence of Our Governor and Council, the Publick Treasurer of Our said Province, to issue and advance out of the Publick Treasury, such Sums of Money, and for such Services as they have thought fit; and in particular, that the said Lower House of Assembly, did, on the 8th Day of December last past, make an Order upon the said Publick Treasurer, to advance the Sum of Ten thousand five hundred Pounds Currency, out of any Money in the Treasury, to be paid into the Hands of Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gaddien, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Dart and Mr. Lynch, who were to remit the same to Great Britain, for the Support of the just and constitutional Rights and Liberties of the People of Great-Britain and America: AND WHEREAS it is highly just and necessary, that the most effectual Measures be pursued for putting a Stop to such dangerous and unwarrantable Practices, and for guarding for the future against such unconstitutional Application of Our Treasury, cheerfully granted to Us by Our Subjects in Our said Province of South-Carolina, for the publick Uses of the said Province, and for Support of the Government thereof; IT IS THEREFORE OUR WILL AND PLEASURE, and you are hereby directed and required, upon Pain of Our highest Displeasure, and of being forthwith removed from your Government, not to give your assent to any Bill or Bills that shall be passed by Our said Lower House of Assembly, by which Bill or Bills, any Sum or Sums of Money whatsoever shall be appropriated to, or Provision made for, defraying any Expence incurred for Services or Purposes not immediately arising within, or incident to, our said Province of South-Carolina unless upon special Requisition from us, Our Heirs and Successors; nor to any Bill or Bills for granting any Sum or Sums of Money to us, Our Heirs and Successors, in which Bill or Bills it shall not be provided, in expresse Words, that the Money so to be granted, or any Part thereof, shall not be issued or applied to any other Services, than those to which it is by the said Bill or Bills appropriated, unless by Act or Ordinance of the General Assembly of Our said Province. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, and you are hereby directed and required, upon pain of Our highest Displeasure, as aforesaid, not to give your Assent to any Bill or Bills that shall be passed by Our said Lower House of Assembly, as aforesaid, by which any Sum or Sums of Money whatever, shall be granted to us, Our Heirs and Successors generally and without Appropriation, unless there be a Clause or Clauses, inserted in the said Bill or Bills, declaring and providing that the said Money, so to be granted, shall remain in the Treasury, subject to such Appropriation as shall thereafter be made by Act or Ordinance of the General Assembly, and not otherwise. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you take especial care, that in all and every Bill and Bills, so to be passed by you, as aforesaid, for raising and granting publick Monies, a Clause or Clauses be inserted therein, subjecting the Publick Treasurer, or any other Person or Persons to whose Custody publick Monies may be committed, in case he or they shall issue or pay any such Money, otherwise than by expresse Order contained in some Act or Ordinance of the General Assembly, to a Penalty in treble the Sum so issued, contrary thereto, and declaring him or them to be, ipso facto, incapable of holding the said Office of Treasurer, or any other Office, civil or military, within Our said Province. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that this Our Additional Instruction to you, be communicated to Our Council, and Lower House of Assembly, of Our said Province of South-Carolina, and entered upon the Council Books. G. R."

August 16th the Lower House appointed a Committee to take under Consideration the two Messages of the Council, &c. The 22d they reported a Number of Resolutions, which were sent to the upper House the 24th. The Substance of said Resolutions are as follows, viz.

"THAT they have, coolly and deliberately, considered the said Message. And are of Opinion, that the House was induced, merely by their

earnest Desire of Peace and Harmony, to return to the Council, for their calm Re-consideration, their Message of the 9th of April. But the Council returning the same unparliamentary, unprecedented, and injurious Message; and declaring, in a subsequent Message, that they were determined firmly to adhere to the same; the House can no longer consistent with the Duty they owe to their most gracious Sovereign, their Constituents, or their own Honor, defer clearing themselves of the unjust Imputations contained in the said Message; and therefore have come to the following Resolutions, solemnly protesting that the Injury to the Creditors of the Publick, and all other Evils and Mischiefs which attend a Difference between the Council and Assembly, can by no Means be charged to this House.

"Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the said Message is unparliamentary and unprecedented; that the Charges brought against the Privileges and Proceedings of this House, are altogether groundless, unsupported by Truth or Justice, and manifestly calculated to draw upon his Majesty's faithful Subjects, the Commons House of Assembly, the heavy Displeasure of their Sovereign, and to render them odious and contemptible to their Constituents, and to the rest of their Fellow-Subjects.—That it cannot, consistent with Truth, Justice, or Decency, be asserted or insinuated, that the Act of this House, upon which the said Message is founded, was, or is, in any Sense, dishonourable, unfit, or indecent.—That it is inconsistent with Truth or Justice, and tends greatly to Sedition, to assert or insinuate, that this House had been wanting in Decency to his Majesty, their most gracious Sovereign, to whom the House, and every Member thereof, have borne, do, and always will, bear that Faith, Allegiance and Affection, which is due to so excellent a Prince.—That it altogether contrary to Truth, and to the undeniable Privileges of this House, to assert or insinuate, that it has not Power to give and grant to his Majesty Money for any other Purposes than those that are merely local and provincial: And that even the Excuse of Ignorance must fail his Majesty's Council upon this Occasion, in as much as every one of them must, and do know, that Monies for that Purpose, have been very often granted to his Majesty, by this House, and in many Instances at the particular Request of his Majesty and of his Governours.—That by the Denial of the Right of this House, to give or grant to his Majesty, such Sums of Money as the Exigencies of State may require, and which their Zeal for his Majesty's Service, will always induce the House to extend to the utmost Abilities of their Constituents, the Council must have intended to shew a Necessity for the Interposition of some Power to raise Money upon the Inhabitants of this Province, other than their own Representatives; and consequently this seditious Doctrine must manifestly tend to increase the Discontents which have but too long subsisted in his Majesty's American Dominions.—That this House have, at all Times, when thought necessary, (of which the Council cannot be ignorant, as it appears every Year upon the Face of the Treasurer's Accounts) exercised a Right of borrowing Monies out of the Treasury, all which they have faithfully and punctually repaid; which Right no Governor hath ever controlled.—That it is a gross Insult on his Majesty, to assert, that a Grant of Money for the Support of the just and constitutional Rights and Liberties of the People of Great Britain and America, can be construed to be disrespectful or affrontive to his Majesty, the great Patron of the Liberty and Rights of all his Subjects.—That the Paragraph of the Message, which relates to a former Governor taking the Concurrence of the Council, for their Advice to pass a Bill, serves to prove in the clearest Manner the DUPLICITY of those Members of his Majesty's Council, who could in their Legislative Capacity pass a Bill, which they as a Privy-Council intended to advise the Governor to reject, and cannot fail to prove to his Majesty the Inconsistency and Absurdity of their acting in that double Capacity; and we hope will induce our gracious Sovereign to bless this Province with an Upper House, distinct from the Privy-Council, and composed of independent Men.

The 22d of August the House sent the following Message To the Lieutenant-Governor.

May it please your Honor,

HIS Majesty's additional instruction, which your honour was pleased to lay before this house on Thursday last, being founded on a representation of the conduct of this house, made to his Majesty, or his Ministry: And the house being of opinion, that an instruction of such importance, ought to be founded only upon representations of the utmost authenticity, and from the best authority; we therefore desire, that your honour will be pleased to lay before this house, copies of any representation upon this subject, which has been made to his Majesty, or his Ministers, by your honour, or the council; such information being absolutely necessary, to enable the house to go fully into the consideration of the said instruction.

By order of the house,

Aug. 22d, 1770. PETER MANIGAUULT, Speaker.

The Lieutenant Governor sent the following Answer.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

In answer to your Message of yesterday, desiring me to lay before you, copies of any representation relative to the subject of the late Royal additional instruction now before you, which have been made by me, or the council;—I acquaint you that I know of none that has been made by the council, and as it is the known and principal duty of the Governor to represent to his Majesty, by his Ministers, all such public transactions in the province, as deserve the royal notice according to the King's instructions, I have always endeavoured to discharge this duty with punctuality, moderation, and the strictest regard to truth. But I shall think myself guilty of the highest presumption, disrespect, and breach of the royal trust and confidence, were I, without the King's permission, to lay before you any letter I may have written upon that subject: Whenever that is obtained, I shall with great readiness obey the royal pleasure. August 23, 1770. WILLIAM BURL.

The 29th of August the Council sent a Message to the Commons, and to vindicate the Honor and maintain the Dignity of the justly offended Upper House, gave a full Answer to the Resolutions and Message of the lower House; and concluded as follows, viz.

Upon the whole of this disagreeable Subject, we cannot but be of Opinion, that your Resolutions were ill bottomed, and that they are fully and clearly answered: And we do in our Turn, likewise solemnly protest, that the Injury to the Creditors of the Publick, and also all other Evils and Mischiefs which attend a Difference between us, arise from that single Act of your House, issuing £. 10,500 out of the Treasury, by your own Order, which we could never reconcile to ourselves, so as to participate with you in any Honour or Disgrace which might attend the Act; and an Act which we do not perceive one single House of Representatives on this vast Continent, with all their Struggles for Liberty, have been induced to adopt; an Act which the King himself, as severally called in Question, and which, in our Opinion, all considerate and dispassionate Men, must for ever disapprove.

The House in return agreed to the following, viz.

That they have carefully read and considered the said Message, and in so far as they were able to understand the same, find it to consist only of vain Attempts, to explain away the obvious Meaning of their own Words, and a Repetition of the Assertions contained in their first Message, unsupported either by Evidence or Argument. The Committee are therefore of Opinion, that the Message requires no Answer.

But as their Honours seem to plume themselves much upon the late Additional Instruction, have stiled themselves the faithful Guardians of the publick Treasure, it may be proper to enter on the Journals of the House, Resolutions to the following Effect:

Resolved, That the Additional Instruction, sent to the House on the 16th of August last, was founded on a Misapprehension of the Proceedings of this House; and that even had it been otherwise, yet with all Deference and Respect to his Majesty's Ministers, this House asserts and declares, that the House is the sole and absolute Judge of its own Rights and Privileges.

Resolved, That the good People of this Colony, have the sole and absolute Disposal of their own Money; and their Representatives, to whom they delegate their Right and Power, are the only Guardians of the publick Treasury; and that the Council stiling themselves such, is absurd and ridiculous.

There are a Number of other Resolutions, passed by the House, which we have not Time to insert.

NEW-LONDON, October 12.

Extract of a Dialogue between Sylvester & Philarchias. SYL. Pray, Sir, of whom does the legislative Body of a People consist?

PHIL. They are the General Assembly, consisting of Governor & Council, and House of Representatives.

SYL. Pray let me know what is the Duty of a Representative; or what Part is he to act in the General Assembly;—must he act his own Judgment and Opinion? Or is he only to do as the Town which choose him tell him to do?

PHIL. 'Tis doubtless true, that as a Representative is chosen to represent, or to personate the Town who send him, so they have a right to expect he will act a true, honest and faithful Part for them in the Discharge of whatever Trust he undertakes; and they have an undoubted Right to give, and he to receive particular Instructions from his Constituents, as to his Conduct before the Assembly—This may be said in general—But if you would go into a more particular Consideration of this Matter, perhaps the Decision of your Question may pretty much depend upon the profess'd View the Town had in his Election and Mission; if from his being recommended by superior good Sense, and distinguishing Abilities & Qualifications of Wisdom, Skill, Sagacity and Penetration into State Affairs, as well as by Probity and Integrity, he is pitch'd upon, chosen and considered in as one who will to the best of his Skill improve these his superior Talents for the good of the State; he may in this Case doubtless be justified in acting his own Judgment when he comes to the Assembly.—But if the profess'd Notion & View of a People entertain of their Deputy is this, that 'tis sufficient if he be only Compo of taking their Instructions as they shall deal them out to him, and to serve only as their Dapple-grey, by whom to transmit their Package to the Assembly and choose him as such, he may doubtless be excused, as having acquitted himself from Blame, and as having acted a faithful Part to his Constituents, to his Country, and to the Cause of Liberty, if he suspends his own Judgment, and confines his Achievements within the Limits of his Tether, when he comes to the Assembly.

Capt. Leeds, from Hispaniola, advises, that Earthquakes continue to be very frequently felt at Port au Prince; and that the Inhabitants have given over all Attempts to rebuild the Place; they live at present in Huts which are erected with little Trouble and Expence. The Houses they have attempted to build have been constantly thrown down.

Oct. 19 We hear from Lyme, that a few Days ago as one Tubbs, a young Man about 16 Years of Age, was driving a Team in that Town, by some Accident the Wheel ran over his Head, and killed him on the Spot.

S A L E M, October 23.

Capt. Jonathan Dean, of this Place, coming Passenger in a Vessel from Jamaica to Portsmouth, was taken with the Small-Pox, and died on the Passage about three Weeks since.

Capt. Phillip Saunders, in a Vessel from this Place, lately died of a Fever at Cape Nicholas-Mole. By Capt. Gorden arrived at Marblehead last Friday.

L O N D O N, AUGUST 22.

We are assured, that in confidence of a free trade with the colonies, goods are now shipping for America, by the merchants of this city.

Lord Camden is set out for Paris with his daughter, but his Lordship is expected in town before the expiration of this month.

The Paoli, Hall from Boston, is arrived off Hastings.

We don't find Capt. Gordon brings any News of Disturbances in England.